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Mental Attitude of Autoists Blamed in 90 P. C. of Mishaps; Safety Experts Change Tactics

Hasty Thinking, Not Speed, Called Biggest Hazard of Highways

Education Stressed

Safety and Savings Linked With Drivers Holding Key to Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that 90 per cent of highway accidents are due to the "frame of mind" of car operators, Col. Robert C. Eddy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today urged national highway agencies to gear their safety machinery to the task of fool-proofing the fifth wheel of the automobile—the one held by the driver.

Highway authorities have learned from experience, Colonel Eddy stated, that no matter how much safety is built into the roads and the cars, permanent insurance against accidents will not be attained without primary consideration of the mental attitude of the drivers.

Problem Called Mental

The Massachusetts safety expert observed that machinery is now in motion throughout the United States for the "mental approach to the problem of mounting highway casualties." This approach obtains its power, he said, from exhaustive research in road safety which began when the earliest cars rattled over the bumpy streets in the era of bicycles.

In those days, if a car ran off the road, responsibility was placed without question upon either the failure of car equipment or the ruts in the road. Today, highway and car failures are being reduced to a minimum. But accidents continue to increase, throwing into bold relief the fundamental weakness behind the driving wheel, said Colonel Eddy.

Speed in Mental Terms

This new approach to safety described by Colonel Eddy explodes one of the common fallacies of the road that speed causes most of the accidents. Translated by safety technicians into mental terms, the refusal to slow down is usually the result of impatience, irritation, worry, indifference and other mesmeric influences of the road. On the other hand, speeding might be the plain inability of the driver to gauge what is or is not a hazard.

The customary action in such cases is to censure speed, resulting in new state speed laws everywhere, along with the threat of federal authorities to have speed governors installed on car engines. The up-to-date safety expert, represented in the membership of the National Safety Council, holds speed as the effect of something rather than a cause. That something, they say, is the mental attitude of the driver.

Speed and Haste

The old and new approach to highway safety are as different as speed and haste. Speed is something the driver gets out of the car. Haste is a mental turbulence with drivers that causes them to speed in the wrong places. Hence, the new technique in highway safety, founded on the conviction that it is possible to drive anywhere, at any time, and at any speed, provided the driver keeps his wits about him, does not lose control of the car, or does not fail in emergencies to do what is expected of him as a licensed operator.

In accord with this logic is Dr. Miller McClintock, one of the outstanding safety experts, who expressed his opinion to a Monitor representative thus: "The average motorist is not half as bad a person as his driving implies."

Road Hogs and Pedestrians

"On foot," the expert continued, "many so-called road hogs would sooner let the other fellow go through a doorway ahead of themselves. In a car, they lose their poise and jeopardize the safety of themselves and others by insisting on going through street intersections first.

"It may seem human for motorists to push through intersections with no regard for anyone, but safety officials no longer believe that it is human nature for motorists to run down and maim their fellowmen on the highways.

"On the basis that the average motorist is a sound-thinking individual with reasonable regard for his fellows, safety agencies move forward with assurance that they can obtain the drivers' support in handling their cars in a safe and neighborly manner."

Safety Starts in School

Of one thing safety experts are convinced—the campaign to win the drivers' co-operation must have its roots in the public schools. What the driver needs is exactly what the progressive high schools are giving to the youthful drivers of tomorrow. Within a few years, the educational curriculums of the nation will be revamped to help check

(Continued on Page 16, Column 6)

R. I. Nesmith

Traffic Maze

A Cross-Section of America's Highway Safety Problem, the Steady Stream of Traffic on Fifth Avenue, New York.

Delayed Report On NRA Discloses Few Ended Codes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The long secret Roberts report on observance of NRA standards following the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case was published here today, revealing incidentally a sharp difference of opinion between the White House and the Department of Commerce over its continued suppression.

Stripped of controversial conclusions and the names of individual employers who reduced wages and lengthened hours when no longer under NRA compulsion, the document gave only a general picture of what happened. Roughly it showed:

Not a General Breakdown

1. An increase in the employment of child labor, which the committee believed to be more extensive than reports from employers admitted.

2. A general tendency to maintain trade practice provisions of the NRA codes, many of which have been assailed as tending to promote monopoly.

3. An uneven behaviour toward wage and labor provisions explainable neither in terms of geographical location nor size of the establishment. The process of discarding code provisions is described as "selective."

4. Retention of the wage and hour standards in a majority of cases, both in terms of industries

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

A.T.&T. Head Admits Having U.S. Monopoly

Opening of Phone Inquiry Centers on Connection With Subsidiaries

Testimony Is Frank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Investigation of what was described as probably "the largest private enterprise in the world," the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and associated companies known as the Bell System, was begun before the Federal Communications Commission here today with inquiries into the extent of its control over manufacturing and commercial activities only indirectly connected with its own business of telephone service.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, took the stand and answered questions by Samuel Becker, acting special counsel for the commission. These had to do at the outset with the size of the system, its claimed assets of more than $5,000,000,000 in the A. T. & T. and associated systems, its more than 80,000,000 miles of wire, its salary of $206,000 a year to Mr. Gifford and its conceded "virtual monopoly" through patents and investment over the field of telephonic communication in the United States.

Review of Connections

Mr. Becker then went into questions of the connection between A. T. & T. and related corporations, including Western Electric, Electrical Research Products, Inc., and Graybar Electric Company. Although the Graybar Company was sold under contract in 1928 and has been operating since then ostensibly as a separate and independent company, he introduced documents and testimony to indicate that it is still largely and rather minutely controlled in its activities by Edgar S. Bloom, president of Western Electric, an almost wholly-owned subsidiary of A. T. & T.

This, the interrogator said, was important because telephone company witnesses in some hearings before state commissions have pointed to the prices quoted by Graybar in its sales of telephone equipment to independent companies as evidence that the prices paid by Bell System companies to Western Electric were not unreasonable.

Questions Graybar for Status

Actually, he asserted, it would be shown that instead of being a competitor, if Graybar wanted to sell cable to a certain company it had to get approval from the president of Western Electric before it could do so.

Mr. Gifford was asked about clauses in the contract made when the Graybar business was sold by Western Electric and he explained these as being made merely for the protection of an unpaid part of the purchase price for which the Western Electric took non-voting preferred stock in the new firm. He said that for years a large part of his work had consisted of trying satisfactorily to get rid of the more or less extraneous activities which tended to branch out from the telephone business and the researches of its engineers.

Cites Cases in Point

He mentioned the disposal of the radio broadcasting station WEAF, and an attempted separation of Electrical Research Products or ERPI, which deals in theater sound equipment and the like, from Western Electric.

His testimony as to the Graybar relations consisted mainly of identifying company letters as "apparently authentic" and saying he did not know or did not recall the incidents in question, these mostly relating to events five or six years ago and matters which he said he had delegated to others in order to center his own attention on the telephone business proper.

Claims Approval Needed

Photostats of letters from the Western Electric Company files were presented to show that officials of the Graybar Company in 1930 and subsequent years asked approval of Mr. Bloom, Western Electric president, for such matters as a contract for rubber conduit from the Goodyear Rubber Company, instead of a concern in Maine, a change of bylaws to abolish the office of chair-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Russo-Japanese Peace?

Tokyo Already Has Corridor Through Inner Mongolia

The Background

By H. J. Timperley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — Adroit maneuvering during the past two or three months has given the Japanese army a military hegemony in Inner Mongolia virtually without moving a single man. The province of Chahar has been detached almost completely from the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government and neighboring Suiyuan threatens before long to follow suit.

How was this achieved? For a year or more Dolonor, just inside the eastern border of Chahar and about 150 miles northwest of Kalgan, the capital of the province, had been garrisoned by an irregular force under Gen. Li Shou-hsin, which had close affiliations with Manchoukuo. Among other factors which tend to make the place one of the most important strategic points in Mongolia is the fact that Dolonor is within striking distance of the motor road between Kalgan and Urga, the capital of Outer Mongolia. It was near this spot, incidentally, that Kubla Khan established many centuries ago the summer capital made famous as the Xanadu of Coleridge's well-known poem.

Li Moves Westward

Recently General Li's forces moved westward into Chahar, under Japanese direction, straddling the Kalgan-Urga road and occupying nearly the whole of the province lying northward of the Great Wall. This has brought them clear to the border of Suiyuan Province on the West and to within a few miles of Kalgan, the capital of Chahar, on the South. Reports that Mongol forces took part in the operation were

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Moscow Urges Broader Powers for Border Commission

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 17—An important step toward improvement of Russo-Japanese relations is seen in Japan's partial acceptance of the Soviet proposal for a permanent mixed commission designed to settle Russo-Manchurian border disputes.

The Japanese Government first suggested through Ambassador Tamekichi Ota at Moscow that the commission be entrusted with verifying this border according to existing treaties, replacing marks where necessary and indicate the entire boundary with fences, ditches or timber clearings.

Wider Powers Proposed

Moscow accepted the proposal for consideration, but meantime expressed a desire to ascertain Japan's attitude toward a similar border commission for settlement of the Mongol-Manchu border disputes which are equally a source of friction. Moscow is apparently now prepared to consider the Outer Mongolian protection as an integral part of a wider scheme for safeguarding the entire frontier.

Moscow also proposed that the Russo-Manchurian Commission be empowered to undertake settlement of all frontier disputes without limiting the jurisdiction to a mere section of the border, as the Japanese suggested. Ambassador Ota agreed

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, March 17

Florida—Funds Sought to Push Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—It was a blistering hurricane that nearly caused the S.S. Dixie to founder last Labor Day coming around the tip of Florida. And it was this incident that plunged President Roosevelt into the construction of the Florida Canal that would cut the storm-harassed tip of Florida from steamship routes. It is something of an oratorical hurricane that is now swirling around the President. The President's original $5,000,000 appropriation from the $4,000,000,000 WPA fund to start work on the canal has been bitterly opposed. Two committees have rebuked the President by refusing him additional money. Now Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida is introducing on the Senate floor a bill providing the President with $20,000,000 to continue work on the canal.

The canal is being made a "cause célèbre," to prove that the President has too much power. If the President rides out this hurricane in Congress, work will continue on the 200-mile, $140,000,000 canal, which has been dreamed of by Spaniards, Gen. Andrew Jackson and President John Quincy Adams. Many a survey has been made, but it was President Roosevelt who ordered the first shovel to dig in.

Pay—Depression Cuts Reported Removed in Wall St.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Wall Street, cavernous and dark, made its own sunshine today. Reports circulated that J. P. Morgan & Co., investment bankers, had restored salaries that were cut and raised the general salary level above that of 1929. Other gladsome tidings ricocheted among the financial stalagmites.

Employment managers reported that twice as many men and women are on the pay rolls of investment houses and banks as were employed at the low point of the depression. Salary increases from 10 to 60 per cent were reported. Bonuses of 10 to 23 per cent were also recorded, as it was disclosed that the general revival in the stock and bond markets has been in part reflected in the employees' pockets.

Submarines—Protective Ray to Ward Them Off

London—Submarine pilots may well look askance at the approach of a British ship if Somerset de Chair, son of Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, has not overstated his case. He told the House of Commons, according to the Associated Press, that an almost foolproof anti-submarine device operated on the system of the reflector ray has been designed. Approach of a submarine within torpedo distance of a ship would put a submarine in danger of instant destruction, he told the House, as it debated the naval estimates.

Rhine Crisis—Hitler Accepts League's Invitation

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—This day, heralded as a crucial one in the Locarno crisis, was marked by the conciliatory action of Adolf Hitler, who accepted the League of Nations terms to participate in the negotiations.

Hitler has selected to represent Germany Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, Oscar Wingen of the Foreign Office Economic Department, a Dr. Woermann of the Foreign Office's legal department, a translator and one other Foreign Office man. They will arrive in London Thursday ready for work.

Hitler has thus agreed to participate in negotiations, despite the Council's refusal to agree to a discussion of his peace proposals. The French attitude on Hitler's entry into the Council proceedings is not yet ascertained, although France has displayed a disinclination to have any dealings with Germany other than to indict it for its treaty violation in remilitarizing the Rhineland.

The Council

Prior to receiving Hitler's acceptance, the League of Nations Council had met in what France called one of the gravest moments in post-war history, to consider the Franco-Belgium resolution, finding that Germany by reoccupation of the Rhineland has infringed the terms of the Locarno Treaty.

France still strives for strong united action to punish Germany. French sources declared that Pierre-Etienne Flandin, French Foreign

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Anti-Noise Ordinance Delayed by Goodwin
Gallagher Named PWA Drama Head for Mass.
C. D. Parker Placed on Probation by Court
Variety of Weather Promised for Next 24 Hours
Harvard Has No Comment on Hanfstaengl Offer
Edison Reports Larger Business Volume

These and other interesting stories of Boston and New England may be found in the local section of this edition.

Future War Vets Demand Bonus

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17 (AP)—Princeton University undergraduates active in campus affairs organized last night "The Veterans of Future Wars" which they proposed to expand into a national intercollegiate organization.

At the same time at Vassar College, sponsors of the Veterans of Future Wars announced the first chapter of an auxiliary society, the Association of Gold Star Mothers of Veterans of Future Wars, was formed.

In a manifesto, the officers of the "veterans" said the organization demanded immediate payment of a $1000 bonus due June 1, 1965, to each member.

"Because it is customary to pay bonuses before they are due," said the manifesto, "the Veterans of Future Wars demand immediate payment plus 3 per cent compounded interest annually from June 1, 1965, backward to June 1, 1936."

Payment now, they said, would "lift the country out of the depression" and would enable the beneficiary to enjoy it before he has been slain in a future war.

The founders of the veterans, who also proposed the auxiliary association, said the "Gold Star Mothers" would seek trips abroad for young women so they might view the prospective graves of their future sons.

Organization plans of the "veterans" provide for division of the country into eight regional districts, to be headed by regional commanders. The founders plan to encourage the organization of chapters in all American colleges.

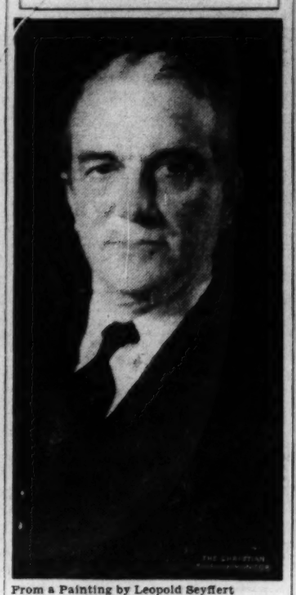
Officers elected included: national commander, Louis J. Gorin Jr., Louisville, Ky.; treasurer, Robert M. Crooker, Larchmont, N. Y.; national councilman, Penn T. Kimball 2d, New Britain, Conn.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, March 17, 1936

Education Page	4
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	8
"The Lord is my shepherd" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Financial Pages	12 and 13
News of Art, Music and the Theater	14
Aviation Column	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Rewarded



From a Painting by Leopold Seyffert

Owen D. Young

Chairman of General Electric Company Board

Medal Awarded Owen Young For His Peace Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, has been selected by the Society of Arts and Sciences to receive its 1935 gold medal of fellowship, it was announced here today. The award, which will be bestowed upon Mr. Young at the society's annual dinner on April 22, was awarded to him for his service in behalf of world peace.

"In view of the turbulent situation in government the world over, with clashing economic problems rending nations apart," the announcement says, "it was the thought of the society that its award this year should be to someone who has made an outstanding non-political contribution to better citizenship and world concord."

Mr. Young was selected "without partisanship or any special pleading" because of his contributions to the field of industry, radio, international conciliation and the furthering of human relations at home and abroad.

The formal citation specified that the recipient-elect of the medal was deserving of honor for "great services in the cause of improved international good will and in behalf of the principles of good government and also for unique services toward the responsibility of organized business in its relations with both the public and the state."

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho were among the members of the jury of award which selected Mr. Young.

Last year the society awarded its medal to Miss Grace Moore for her achievement in improving the quality of motion-picture entertainment. Eva Le Gallienne is the only other woman to have received the award.

In the past, recipients have been Thomas Alva Edison, Albert A. Michelson, John Philip Sousa, Cass Gilbert and Robert A. Millikan.

Germany Accepts Council Invitation To Defend Its Action

Hitler Willing to Be Represented at London During Consideration of Alleged Violation of Treaties; Von Ribbentrop to Sit at League Council Table

Russia Voices Willingness to Welcome Reich Into League—After Assurances

British Reported Endeavoring in Secret Session to Secure Agreement to Listen to the Reich's Proposals Instead of Merely Punishing Rhine Move

BULLETIN

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, pledged his Government to act as mediator between France and Germany in an effort to achieve a new security program.

Mr. Eden's plan was reported to be:

1. Great Britain would immediately rush to the aid of France and Belgium in the event of an attack by Germany;
2. There must eventually be negotiations for an entirely new framework of European security.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—The difficulty of persuading France to talk on Adolf Hitler's peace terms before the latter made a gesture in connection with the repudiation of the Reich's treaty obligations has been surmounted by the expedient of bringing the Germans to London to talk in the first instance, not with all four of the Locarno powers, but with Britain alone, the Monitor understands.

On this basis the German delegate, Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, is to attend the Council meeting when Germany's violation of the Locarno pact is discussed.

Germany Accepts

The following message came to the League Council from Baron Constantin von Neurath, Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the last official invitation to Germany to send a representative to London on an equality basis with other powers:

"I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your telegram of March 16 and have the honor to inform you that Ambassador von Ribbentrop will represent the German Government in the Council of the League of Nations in the examination of the question raised by the French and Belgian Governments.

"He will be available in London from Thursday morning onward."

To Let Talks Begin

It is recognized, of course, that the mere attendance of Germany's official representative at the Council's sessions is not a solution of the big problems facing the League powers. It is merely a stopgap plan to enable the peace talks to start. It is reported, but the fact cannot yet be definitely ascertained, that in order to get the French to accept the British have reaffirmed their security guarantee to France and Belgium pending conclusion of some durable agreement to replace the Locarno Treaty.

Meanwhile German acceptance of the British compromise proposal has enabled the Council to resume its discussion of the Franco-Belgian resolution calling attention to Germany's violation of the Locarno Pact and the Russian delegate, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, today made a vehement exposition of the Russian viewpoint.

Russia Wants Assurances

Mr. Litvinoff in his speech to the Council this afternoon made it clear that he is willing to negotiate with Germany provided it is clear that any new international agreements "ensure loyal fulfillment by all who participate in them." The League Council, he added, "must declare its attitude toward unilateral infringements of such agreements and how it intends and is able to react against them."

Failing a full assurance on these points Russia will vote against Germany's readmission to the League, Mr. Litvinoff declared. But if the requisite assurances are given, the U. S. S. R. would welcome the inclusion of any state, Germany included.

Mr. Litvinoff charged that Herr Hitler was using his alleged fear of Russian Bolshevism "as a smoke-screen for the aggression which is being prepared against other states."

Not What But When

Meanwhile the major issue of Germany's flagrant breach in international obligations has been developing into intricate affairs of tactics. The order in which the items on the agenda of the powers in conference here are taken has assumed vital importance.

Two parallel and interlocking lines of approach are being pursued. Thus the Council today is dealing solely with the question of the Franco-Belgian complaint that the Locarno has been violated by Germany. The four Locarno powers have been trying to decide whether and if so when Herr Hitler's peace offer should be considered.

The Divergence

France is desperately anxious to obtain a Council pronouncement on the violation before the peace talks begin. Britain is trying to get peace talks started at once, lest the Council's condemnation of Germany should prevent them ever being begun. The Council's secret session today hinged mainly on this point.

Immediately after the League Council has pronounced its verdict, Britain and Italy, under the terms of the Locarno, are automatically obliged to come to the assistance of France and Belgium. It is understood that in the meeting of the Locarno Four, France and Belgium have been pressing for assurances on this score—not so much in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Spoils System Spoiling CCC, Report Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Denunciation of the effect of the spoils system on the CCC camps is comprised in the report of 22 out of 42 state forestry authorities making replies to a special committee of the Society of American Foresters, now published here.

The present situation is declared by an overwhelming majority of the foresters all over the country to be lowering the morale of the administrators, and in some instances affecting the morale of the boys who are members of the camp, while resulting "in serious loss and waste of public funds."

Clogged With Politics

The committee of the Society of American Foresters on the basis of the reports makes the finding that the CCC camps are "clogged with politics."

The report is made as the discussion gets under way in and out of Congress as to whether the CCC camps should be continued at their present strength of about 400,000 or reduced to 300,000 on April 1, as is now scheduled. Mr. Roosevelt has just reiterated his desire to see the latter figure quickly reached.

The questionnaire sent out by the society's committee brought replies from 42 states.

Political Clearance

The committee accepted the fact that, as present constituted, the administrators of the CCC camps are everywhere politically recommended

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

'Feminine Day of Rest' Urged to Silence Carping Male Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Observance of a "feminine day of rest" by the 10,000,000 working women of the country to prove to the men that without their services the wheels of business and industry would cease is proposed by Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Miss Williams's suggestion, made in connection with the present celebration of National Business Women's Week, would, she believes, settle "for all time" the oft-heard argument that unemployment would be eased if women would vacate their jobs in favor of men.

Gloomy Picture Painted

"Suppose," said Miss Williams, "that the women of the United States should all stay home next Monday for a sort of feminine day of rest." Her gloomy picture of what would happen was this:

"The telephone exchanges in every town would be obliged to close. Nearly half a million women are employed by one national telephone company alone.

"Carrying on business today without the telephone is almost impossible so we can see how the withdrawal of women from the telephone business would cripple business.

Breakfastless Day

"Many men would have difficulty in securing a comfortable breakfast if they awoke to a maidless household. The majority of restaurants would have a difficult time serving their patrons without the help of waitresses. Many women operate elevators, others 'man' the stores and shops.

"Pity the struggles of a man executive without his faithful secretary! The banks and stock exchanges would find it hard work to 'carry on' without women. In 5969 communities in this country where there are women postmistresses the mail service would suffer. Fancy the plight of airplane passengers without the comforting ministrations of the stewardesses.

"The public schools would be forced to close for lack of teachers. And so the picture grows as we imagine what a terrific social and economic upheaval would come about by the complete withdrawal of women from the workaday world.

Woman's Right to Place

"Isn't it time," Miss Williams asks, "that men realize not only that women must work to help in carrying on the world's activities but that no person or group of persons can jeopardize the positions of others in the long run unless the people holding these positions are unfitted for them? Men of well-balanced judgment, trained to meet the problems of the world, know they do not need to be afraid of women in the business world. The time will come when the business woman need have no fear either if she is trained and competent.

"Figures from the 1930, or last, census shows us that there are 10,700,000 women and 38,000,000 men in occupations and professions in this country. Throwing these 10,000,000 women out of work, many of whom are trained and equipped for special work, would not solve our unemployment problem. It would merely put more unemployed men to work and place women and their dependents on the relief or public works rolls, so that we would be just as badly off as ever."

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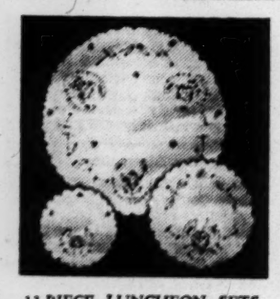
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Oklahoma Delegation Goes Solid for Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The first stage in what seems almost certain to be a "smear Landon with oil" campaign ended today with the election of a unanimous Landon delegation from Oklahoma, whose Republican delegates Senator William E. Borah charged over the week end "Standard Oil" was seeking to dominate.

Senator Borah seized the first opportunity given him yesterday—when a Kansas editor hotly sought to defend Gov. Alf M. Landon—to deny that he was leveling any charge at the Governor. The editor's protest was just what the Idaho Senator had been awaiting. Not mentioning Governor Landon in his general "Standard Oil" charge, he was glad to have someone accept the charge. It was a political stroke that did not win undivided applause from the watching party strategists here.

Fish Sidesteps Issue

Moreover, Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, Senator Borah's most active campaigner, scarcely agreed with his chief. He said:

"I am not surprised to hear that W. G. Skelly, of the Skelly Oil Company, affiliated with the Standard Oil group, and Republican national committeeman from Oklahoma, has succeeded in delivering the Republican delegates to the national convention to Governor Landon."

If the party expects to win in Oklahoma or anywhere else, Representative Fish said, "It must get rid of the intolerance, arrogance, and domination by wealth and reaction as represented by a handful of executives of the big oil interests imposing their will on the Republican Party. . . . We had enough trouble with the Teapot Dome episode 10 years ago. We cleaned that mess up. Let's not get into another oil scandal in this political crisis."

In Direct Competition

Talk that "Standard Oil" is Governor Landon's weakness has been going the rounds for many weeks, to be met by the Governor's friends with the explanation that as an independent oil operator he has more often than not been in active competition if not conflict with the "Standard Oil" interests.

Observers here consider that Oklahoma's nucleus of 21 votes at the Republican national convention will be a handy nest-egg for Governor Landon, to be combined with many others, from precisely the area he wishes to represent.

The eastern support that has been flocking to his banners in recent weeks has been almost embarrassing. Republican leaders know that the outcome of the November election will be determined in a few pivotal states in the Middle West. They want their candidate to be the best possible representative of that area.

Promises Busy Week

They look forward, however, to Senator Borah's speeches this week as the first actual stumping of the present campaign. He is to speak in Youngstown, Ohio, on Thursday, to battle the regular Republican organization of the state in preparation of the presidential primaries there, in which he is entered.

The organization is apparently favorable to Governor Landon, behind the familiar cloak of a "favorite-son" candidacy—that of Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, son of the late President and Chief Justice. Two days later, Senator Borah speaks in Chicago—he is also entered in the Illinois primary—where he will be in the own backyard of Col. Frank Knox, another leading aspirant for the Republican nomination.

Little Too Smooth

And on the Democratic side of the fence, President Roosevelt's position is still further consolidated. No doubt at all exists of the smoothness of the Philadelphia convention. Indeed, some Democrats feel it may be too smooth. To them, attacks by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and the American Liberty League are definite political assets.

There were several apparently supporting facts to this thesis today. For one thing, the customarily conservative David Lawrence, in his widely circulated United States News, today demands the dissolution of the American Liberty League, as "an incomparable target for attack," and a "minority bloc" with no place in American political life.

This week's results of the Gallup poll—most widely followed of all the current polls — show President Roosevelt's strength rising sharply during the period when attacks from the Liberty League group have been sharpest. To many political students the two facts belong together.

President Fares Better

For whatever cause, the Gallup poll now shows the President receiving 54.1 per cent of the major party vote, as against 45.9 per cent for Republicans. The poll was taken from early February to March. A month earlier, the New Deal strength had been 53.9 per cent.

Translated into terms of electoral votes, that leaves the President with 266 definite electoral votes from 29 states and 77 borderline Democratic votes from four states. There were 72 definite Republican electoral votes among seven states, 56 borderline Republican from four states. Exactly on the line were four states with 60 electoral votes.

So close was the balance in total votes, and so unwise any predictions of the November electoral outcome today, that observers take this poll—and all others—for precisely what they are worth at present-day indications.

Meantime, the public is edified in learning of the salaries paid to the political operatives in Washington these days. Reports filed with the House indicated that there is money in the game for former newspaper men and organizers. The highest paid organizer was Jouett Shouse, head of the American Liberty League, who gets $36,000 a year as salary and $18,000 as expenses. Charles Michelson, the Democratic National Committee's prized publicity expert, receives $20,000 a year. His opposite number in the Republican National Committee gets $12,000, but William C. Murphy, publicity director of the Liberty League, receives $14,000 a year.

Left $25,000 Job

John Hamilton of Kansas, who recently resigned from Republican headquarters to enter the Landon campaign actively, got $15,000 a year for salary and $10,000 for expenses from the Republican National Committee.

In the Liberty League's pay roll, Mr. Shouse and five others were drawing more than $10,000 a year apiece, and four others were getting more than $5000. Apparently in the aggregate, the Liberty League's pay roll topped any other outright political organizations.

The Republican National Committee pays its research chief, J. Bennett Gordon, $13,400. The joint senatorial-congressional Republican campaign committee rewards its publicity chief, Warren W. Wheaton, with $12,000.

Just a few floors away in the National Press Building from the Liberty League, the Democratic committee paid James A. Farley's assistant—Emil Hurja—$10,000 a year. Edward L. Roddan, press assistant to Mr. Michelson, received $5270.

Third Democratic Slate Enters California Fight

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP)—A third Democratic slate—pledge to support the Townsend old age pension plan—entered the California primary battle today.

Representative John Steven McCrorty, author of Townsend plan legislation, was named as nominal presidential candidate in the delegation list sponsored by "California democracy."

The end poverty league has a Democratic slate pledged to vote for Upton Sinclair on the national convention's first ballot and press for consideration of "production-for-use for the unemployed." The epic group would support President Roosevelt's candidacy afterward.

The President has named a slate for May 5 ballot pledged unconditionally to him.

Borah Men End Squabble

BATH, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Supporters of Senator William E. Borah for President have withdrawn their protest against delegates proposed by the Republican organization in the thirty-seventh congressional district, Henry R. Sanford announced March 14.

Mrs. Roosevelt Warns Against Narrowness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—One of the greatest needs in the United States today is for an understanding by the people of the problems outside their own communities, in the opinion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"It is all too easy to settle down in one place and not know what people are facing in other places," Mrs. Roosevelt told the closing session of the twelfth annual Columbia Scholastic Press Association here on Saturday. At the same time she urged the student delegates to the meeting to direct their publications so that they would show a ninterest in civic and political affairs and thus help eradicate anything resembling provinciality.

More than 1750 students, representing elementary and secondary school papers in 20 states, heard the address, in which Mrs. Roosevelt advised them to write to the committees of all political parties in their states for information on specific questions having to do with governmental activities.

"If you begin that way it will be easier to take an active part in citizenship later on in life," she said. "Some of you will become active in public affairs, and may be elected to your state legislature or to Congress. It will be valuable for you to have a background of such interesting and instructive material."

Prof. Clyde R. Miller, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, speaking at Friday's session, declared that American newspapers were the best in the world because legislative and political authorities have never imposed censorship upon them. The Tydings-McCormick bill, now pending in Congress, would, however, limit freedom of the press, he asserted.

Work for 400 Provided

According to the report just made available of Morgan Memorial activities during 1935, it is shown that their trucks collected 210,670 bags of clothing, 203,233 bags of paper and 297,840 pieces of furniture. This material in its renovation and repair provided work for 400 people every day, for which they received almost $6000 each week during 1935.

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Old AAA Heads Get New Posts In Farm Setup

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today announced reorganization of the AAA and the establishment of five regions for administration of the new soil conservation farm program.

His statement coincided with an agreement by Senate and House conferees on the $2,889,751,905 independent offices supply bill to the Senate additions of $440,000,000 for the first year's operation of the farm subsidy law and $1,730,000,000 for prepayment of the soldiers' bonus.

There had been some concern at AAA headquarters, lest operation of the Conservation Act be delayed by lack of funds.

To Rush Bill

Senator James F. Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, one of the Senate conferees, said an effort would be made to get the bill to the White House before President Roosevelt starts his southern cruise Thursday, the day when AAA officials planned to begin field operations. The Senate will act first on the conference report, probably today.

The directors of the old AAA commodity sections were named as regional directors for the respective divisions. The commodity sections, which operated the cotton, wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco adjustment programs, are discontinued under the new set-up. The new divisions with directors:

Big Crop Sections

Southern—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma: Cully A. Cobb, former director of the cotton division.

East Central—Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware: John B. Hutson, former director of the division of tobacco and miscellaneous crops.

Northeast — Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Mr. Hutson.

For Busy Areas

North Central — Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota: Gerald B. Thorne, former director of the division of livestock and feed grains.

Western—North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: George E. Farrell, former director of the division of grains.

Denies Political Use

A denial by Chester C. Davis that the Government times the flow of checks to farmers so as to swing elections was contained in a House committee report published today.

Mr. Davis, AAA Administrator, testified in recent hearings on an appropriation bill, that subsidy payments under the new $440,000,000 farm program probably would begin about next August or September.

Representative Chester C. Bolton (R), of Ohio, asked whether it was not "rather a coincidence" that in 1934 the AAA benefit payments were "heaviest in October."

No Deviation

"You mean as related to the election?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Yes."

"No: there was no deviation from our rule in making the payments as fast as the accounts came through."

Declaring that in the case of cotton, for example, planting is not completed until the end of June, and that it requires much time after that to check up on farmers' compliance and take other administrative steps, Mr. Davis said:

"Of course, we realize the natural apprehension that these payments might be so calculated as to have an influence on an election, but I want to say that that has not been the case."

Interesting Coincidences

When Representative Floyd Thurston (R) of Iowa, remarked that there were "some interesting coincidences" in connection with former AAA payments, Mr. Davis said:

"We will start as soon as the farmer can prove that he shifted the lands from intensive use and that he put it into positive soil-building uses, and as soon as that can be checked and verified and the papers come in and the payments can be made, they are going to be made.

Must Have Proper Check

"We say that August and September probably will be the months when they will start, because you cannot take a man's statement that he has taken, for instance, so much out of cotton. He has to show that he has used the land (for soil building).

"In many cases he cannot use the land until fall, when the practice would be to plant a cereal covering-crop. . . . In that case the checks will not be along until about January or February."

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Alaskan Air Pilots Do Family Shopping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ketchikan, Alaska

ALASKAN plane pilots must be versatile men. Being able to fly is only one of a mail pilot's duties. Residents of outlying camps expect him to perform numerous shopping duties. An Alaskan pilot qualifies when he is able to fill an order satisfactorily that reads, "Bring my wife a pair of shoes, she's kinda big on the foot."

Air companies at Anchorage provide a shopping service for their clients. Orders for radios, neckties, linoleum, and almanacs come to their offices and are bought and delivered. Pilots are asked to buy women's hats, "just something to wear around the camp." A woman's height and her weight are sometimes the only guides in shopping for a dress. Other women tear pictures from magazines to give the pilot some idea as to what he's looking for.

Tax Collectors Found Among Tax Delinquents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—There is a question now as to who collects delinquent taxes from delinquent tax collectors who are themselves delinquent in their taxes. Dr. Robert C. White, city controller, would like to know the answer.

After meditating on the fact that Philadelphia has $34,000,000 in delinquent taxes outstanding, Dr. White sent an auditor to visit the delinquent tax collectors and inquire into the matter.

The auditor returned shortly with the news that among citizens delinquent in their taxes were five of the collectors themselves. Together they owed the city aobut $3000. It then appeared, incidentally, that the investigating auditor himself was delinquent to the tune of about $400.

'Watered' Stock Pays

Dividends have been paid for 35 years on 450 shares of stock lying in a sunken ship in San Francisco's Golden Gate.

G. O. P. Legislators Attack Lehman's Borrowing Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17—With evidence increasing almost daily that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will be a candidate for re-election in November, and thus try to contribute to President Roosevelt carrying the Empire State, Republicans in the Legislature are today training their heaviest guns on the Governor, with the view to cutting down his strength among the voters.

Their latest attack was launched in the Republican-controlled Assembly here last night, when the lower House adopted a resolution calling on Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller, to give it at once fiscal information which would reflect a "complete picture" of the New York State finances.

Gasoline Taxes

In the upper House, Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, Republican floor leader, launched simultaneously an attack on the Governor's budget, which was in the nature of a reply to Mr. Lehman's charge that the Republicans, in cutting $15,000,000 in gasoline taxes out of revenues, had acted against the best credit interests of the State, since $11,160,000 of this revenue was intended for debt service.

Both in the Senate and Assembly, the Governor was charged with financing the debt service of the State chiefly on short-term borrowing; Senator Fearon declaring that Mr. Tremaine had, on Jan. 31 impounded $91,000,000 out of $93,000,000 collected revenues to meet temporary loans.

The reply of the Democrats was that the Republicans were "playing politics."

Budget and Deficit

The attack on Mr. Lehman in the House was led by Assemblyman Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady, Republican floor leader, who sponsored the resolution calling for the report by the Comptroller. Mr. Heck declared that he had "reliable information" to the effect that the State today had temporary loans aggregating nearly $250,000,000; and he charged that Governor Lehman was "trying to wiggle out" of responsibility for balancing the budget and eliminating the deficit.

"All this Democratic howling about the action of the Republican Assembly in reducing the budget is just a smoke-screen," he said, "because some Democratic office-holder is losing his job or having his salary reduced. We are entitled to know the total of the temporary loans made by the State to finance the deficit.

Temporary Borrowing

Assemblyman W. Allan Newell of St. Lawrence, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, strongly supported the Heck recolution, declaring the State's fiscal affairs were "beclouded in a great deal of mist."

"Governor Lehman may be an eminent financier," he said, "but our bankruptcy courts are filled with financiers whose optimism carried them beyond the realm of reality."

The State's policy of temporary borrowing, he held, was "shameful," and he warned that expenditures must be within income.

"The people of the State are not worried because we deferred an appropriation of $11,160,000," he added, "but they are worried because Governor Lehman has failed to balance the budget and wipe out the deficit."

Governor Defended

Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn, Democratic floor leader, strongly defended Governor Lehman's Administration, declaring that if the State did not resort to temporary borrowing, a surplus of at least $150,000,000 would be needed all the time. Temporary borrowing was done only pending the receipt of revenues, he said. He ended with a strong attack on the Republican majority for deferring the debt service appropriation, holding that they had not saved the people one cent by this action.

Senator Fearon, in the upper house, declared Governor Lehman was charging the Republicans with wrong-doing, in acting precisely as he had acted last year, when, he said, the Governor had failed to make budgetary provision for interest on $30,000,000 of emergency unemployment relief bonds; and that in the budget now pending he had made no provision for interest on $25,000,000 of unemployment relief bonds which must be issued prior to Jan. 1, next.

Interest on these bonds will fall due before the end of the fiscal year, which the 1936 budget covers. He analyzed Governor Lehman's budget message of March 6 to back up his charges.

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HUSBAND: But I suspect what my wife really wants to be satisfied about, is whether your cloth and so on, actually is as good as it looks—in the shop window for instance.
MANAGER: We shan't have any difficulty in satisfying you about that, Sir. As a matter of fact, you could easily pay very much more and not get such good materials—or such good style and fit, either.
WIFE: Well, then, I don't understand how you can do it at the price.
MANAGER: It's not so difficult—for us, Madam! The *real* problem of Rational Tailoring was to get men to drop a few of their prejudices about clothes and accept the fact that with modern methods of buying and organising you *can* get a good suit for 50/-—without any sacrifice of those individual touches which every man wants.
HUSBAND: And does your guarantee mean exactly what it says?
MANAGER: Exactly what it says. If you don't like your suit when it's made, we'll either alter it, or remake it, or return your money—without any quibble!
HUSBAND: I think we can safely chance it, my dear.
MANAGER: I don't think you'll be disappointed, Sir.
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Minister, in a scheduled audience with King Edward would make a last appeal that Great Britain should honor its Locarno obligations.

The precise objectives of France are still uncertain. Economic or financial sanctions against Germany have been mentioned as what France most devoutly desires from the League but does not expect to get. Many reliable sources declare that France would be content if it could procure from Great Britain a strong military guarantee to operate in the event of future German aggression.

France is depicted as increasingly disappointed by the inclination of the League Council to delay and by the interest of Great Britain in Hitler's new Locarno proposals.

Unsubstantiated rumors are heard that France, if it cannot obtain penalties from the League against Germany, will abandon the Council's conference table as soon as an official indictment of Germany is procured and leave the other powers to do as they like about Hitler's new peace proposals.

France

Several sources reveal that the French people do not entirely support Premier Sarraut and Foreign Minister Flandin in their unyielding insistence upon treaty observance. Peasants, small merchants and the Frenchman in the street who felt the grisley weight of war in 1914 are said to show a disposition to consider with some sympathy the new peace offers of Hitler.

Germany

Frankfort-on-Main—Adolf Hitler in his third campaign speech declared that Germany wanted full sovereignty over Germany and no part of France. He declared that German people did not want to oppress the people of France and that he was convinced the people of France were without any desire to oppress the Germans.

Review of situation from London: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopia—Committee to Meet on War

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—The League of Nations Committee of Thirteen meets here tomorrow to renew consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian War. This issue, somewhat taken from world attention by the German Rhineland coup, was left in a crucial stage, with both Italy and Ethiopia having accepted the League's invitation to negotiate.

England had bolstered French support of the League to the "sticking point" in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. The situation today is in danger of being sharply reversed. France, in the present Locarno negotiations, is bending all efforts to stiffen British support of its treaty obligations, as they bear on the Rhineland issue. If Great Britain fails France in this instance, France is expected in many quarters to argue that England cannot expect French respect for its treaty obligations as they bear on the Italian issue. In other words, France might drop all pretense of participating in sanctions.

Telephone—Inquiry Opened by F. C. C.

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—The United States Government and the largest private enterprise in the nation confronted each other today. The Federal Communications Commission called its first witness in its $750,000 investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was Walter S. Gifford, president of the company, who, under questioning of the commission's counsel, Samuel Becker, stated that his salary was $206,000 a year. Mr. Gifford conceded that the A. T. and T. enjoyed a virtual monopoly in its field.

The inquiry, which was voted last session of Congress, aims to ascertain if the complicated A. T. and T. financial structure has enabled it to evade taxes, conceal profits and maintain too high rates to patrons. Also sought is information whether the tremendous size and resources of the company have enabled it to influence or control public opinion. Elaborate groundwork has been laid for this inquiry, 200 persons having been hired for months to this end.

Strikes—Doors Locked Against Elevator Men

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—Service employees in some 372 buildings discovered that the doors were locked against them when they attempted to return to their jobs after the announced settlement of the strike that had partially tied up 2500 New York buildings. These lockouts balked the reported ending of the dispute, and set labor talking ominously of a general strike. Certain realty owners, according to union leaders, violated their pledge that they would rehire strikers. The realtors responded that they were not obligated by their promise to rehire those strikers who had participated in violence.

Mayor LaGuardia, who negotiated the settlement, expressed confidence that 48 hours would see the final snag removed and pickets off the street. Hugh S. Robertson has been selected to arbitrate the lockout case. Fur workers are reported to have assured union leaders in the service strike that they would stop work for two hours. This stoppage is threatened as a signal for a city-wide labor tieup.

Women—If They Should Quit Work for a Day

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—Just to prove that a woman-less business world would be quite an unbusinesslike affair, a day of rest for all women in industry has been proposed. Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, proposed that the 10,000,000 working women of the nation might stay home on some lugubrious Monday, just by way of underlining the importance of women in business, and by way of refuting those who urge replacement of women by men. Miss Williams foresees such results as the following should women take the day off:

Inactive telephone lines, with operators away from the switchboard; airplanes without stewardesses; breakfastless homes, while the maid slept late; glowering restaurant patrons, while the waitresses went to the movies; executives enmeshed in a morass of details without their secretaries, and so on into black confusion.

National Business Women's Week observed: Page 1.

Winter—Revisits Western New York

Buffalo, N. Y.—As New Englanders talked about sniffing spring in the air, Old Man Winter read western New York a lesson in weather manners. The moral was not to speed the parting guest too precipitously; for, according to the Associated Press, 14 to 18 inches of wet, sticky snow plunged from the skies, with Niagara Falls labeling the storm the worst since 1905.

President Joins Rush To File Income Tax

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt joined hundreds of others yesterday in the last-hour rush to file income tax returns.

He set aside the luncheon hour for making out the return on his 1935 income which must be filed before midnight.

As usual, Mr. Roosevelt compiled his own return without expert assistance.

The President receives a salary of $75,000, upon which he pays an income tax, as do all officials of the Government.

Prisons to Get New Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, started a movement today to collect 1,000,000 books to replenish 600 institutional libraries in New York during Book-Sharing Week, from April 16 to 23. Mr. Lawes said funds had been contributed for the collection and distribution program, and that second-hand books may be sent to him at 485 Madison Avenue.

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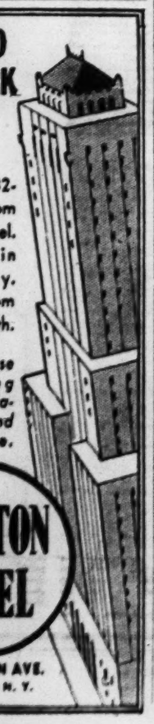

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FCC Defends Right To Examine Wires In Lobby Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Claiming full legal authority for its examination of telegraph company files in co-operation with the Black Lobby Committee, the Federal Communications Commission, in a report sent to the Senate today told of investigations into "the wholesale forgery of telegrams addressed to Congress."

The commission's report was elicited by the Borah resolution following charges by Jouett Shouse, head of the American Liberty League, that the commission had examined every telegram passing through Washington between the dates covered by the lobby committee's subpoenas, and had illegally turned them over to the committee.

Without mentioning Mr. Shouse by name, the commission declared the statement "without foundation in fact."

Tells of Telegram Check

The commission revealed that it had made a check on 652 messages originated in Warren, Penna., at the height of the utilities fight against the Rayburn-Wheeler holding company bill. Senator Schwellenbach (D) of Washington charged yesterday that utilities had spent $3,500,000 in fighting this bill.

Of the 652 messages, the purported signers of 355 were interviewed, the commission states, 180 stated that they did not sign the telegrams nor authorize use of their name, 30 of the purported senders had moved from the city before the telegrams in their name was sent, and 94 more of the supposed senders could not be located.

Elmer, the Messenger

It was at Warren, Penna., that "Elmer, the messenger boy," was hired by a utility to secure signatures of telegrams of protest against the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, at a few cents a telegram. These were sent to congressmen at the utility's expense.

The commission's investigation, the report says, was begun with the Black Lobby Committee's discovery that "forgery" of telegrams had occurred, that telegraph files had been illegally destroyed, and that utility records had been destroyed.

Answering the Borah resolution, the commission states that only 65 telegrams of those inspected in Washington had been copied. No more than two employees had been engaged simultaneously at any one time in any telegraph office.

Reich Accepts Bid To Discuss Locarno

(Continued from Page 1)

respect of the present as of the future.

Want Insurance

France and Belgium want a definite military insurance policy, which Britain for reasons of both internal and commonwealth policy is unwilling to give.

France for similar reasons feels unable to agree to discuss Herr Hitler's peace proposals until he has made some gesture and Herr Hitler, partly because of the German "elections" at the end of the month, is unable to make it. Thus there is a vicious circle, which it is difficult to break.

Now What?

Although Herr Hitler is now ready to permit a German representative to defend his case when the Council discusses Germany's behavior, he has insisted on a promise being given that his peace proposals will be heard in the proper quarter—in the first instance by the Locarno Four—within a reasonable period. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, has been urging this today, but France held it to be out of order until Herr Hitler first made his gesture.

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—League Council circles believed that the Council would pass the joint Franco-Belgian resolution on Germany's treaty infraction at its meeting today, if Germany declined the second invitation to attend the London parleys. But it seemed likely the Council would then adjourn without discussing punishment for the Reich.

Agreement was reached to convoke the Council Committee of 13 tomorrow for an attempt to bring settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war. Augusto Barcia, Spanish Foreign Minister, insisted that the negotiations to halt the East African conflict should begin at once while all members of the committee are gathered at London.

Text of Resolution

The text of the Franco-Belgian resolution follows:

"The League Council, upon the request of Belgium and France, who brought the question to its attention March 8, declares the German Government has committed an infringement of Article 43 of the Treaty of Versailles by causing military forces to penetrate and establish themselves March 7 in the demilitarized zone referred to in Articles 42 and following in said treaty and by the Treaty of Locarno.

"It invites the Secretary-General, in application of Article 4, paragraph 2, to inform at once the signatory powers of the said treaty of the declaration which has just been made."

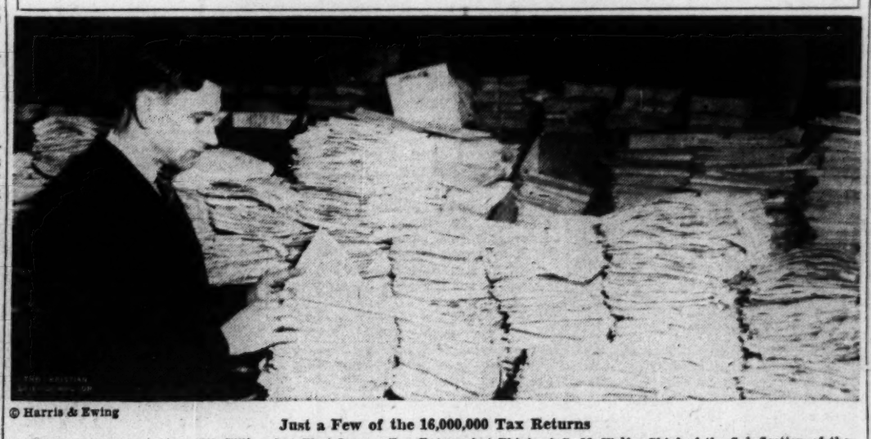
Council's Reply to Hitler

The Council's reply to Herr Hitler granting one of his conditions and rejecting the others, dispatched by Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, president of the Council, was:

"I have the honor to indicate to Your Excellency the reply of the Council to your telegram of March 15. Germany will participate in the examination by the Council of the questions submitted by the Belgian and French Governments on the same terms as the representatives of the other guarantee powers whose situation under the treaty is the same as that of Germany; that is to say with full rights of discussion, the votes of the three powers not being counted in calculating unanimity.

"In regard to the second question it is not for the Council to give to the German Government the assurance which it desires."

Is Your Income Tax Return Here?



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Just a Few of the 16,000,000 Tax Returns

It May Have Been Quite a Job Filling Out That Income Tax Return, but Think of G. M. Wolfe, Chief of the Sub-Section of the Internal Revenue Department, Who Is Responsible for Sorting and Filing Some 16,000,000 Returns.

Income Taxes Gain Nearly 50 Per Cent So Far in March

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Income tax collections of $281,758,032 for the first 16 days of March, representing a gain of 46.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year, were reported today by the Treasury.

These receipts, which included first installments on 1935 incomes, boosted the total of income tax collections for the year to $361,428,990, or 45.8 per cent greater than last year.

Virtually all collection districts, in preliminary telegraphic reports to the Treasury, announced gains over last year.

$36,000,000 in January

Collection of income taxes in January amounted to $36,060,989 as compared with $22,320,790 in January last year.

February's collection amounted to $43,609,969 as against $33,309,929 in 1935.

The remainder of the $361,428,990 was collected in March.

The President's revised budget estimate had forecast receipts of $1,434,000,000 in the fiscal year, which ends June 30. Through March 14, date of the latest Treasury statement, a total of $717,945,662 had been realized.

$1,099,000,000 Last Year

Actual collections last year were $1,099,000,000 and the year before $818,000,000.

Treasury officials were jubilant in announcing the early return, but it was not known immediately what effect the figures would have on President Roosevelt's $792,000,000 tax program.

Capitol Hill had been hoping that if income payments mounted high enough, it might be possible to avoid levying processing taxes as suggested by Mr. Roosevelt.

President's Program

(The President's program contemplated raising $620,000,000 by taxing undistributed corporate income and dividends, plus $517,000,000 to be raised through processing levies and a "windfall" tax on unpaid or refunded AAA processing taxes.)

One treasury official said the income tax showing would not cause the treasury, necessarily, to revise upward its previous estimates of revenue expected.

By applying the 46 per cent increase in the first 16 days of March to last year's returns, total receipts of $470,000,000 were indicated for the month. This would compare with official estimates of from $438,000,000 to $450,000,000.

Chicago Collections Up

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—Income-tax collections in the Chicago district for 1935 totaled $28,557,005 at the midnight deadline, Carter H. Harrison, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced today, an increase of 30 per cent over last year.

Many returns by mail had not been opened, Harrison said, estimating they would boost the total to $40,000,000. Taxable returns counted at the deadline were 97,400 compared with 83,700 last year.

Ohio Returns Soar

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17 (AP)—Income tax collections throughout Ohio showed increases today ranging from 40 to 74 per cent over last year's figures.

Collectors of internal revenue reported the best returns in at least two years and in some instances the best since 1930.

Cincinnati reported the first district total at near $5,000,000, 74.4 per cent over last year's collections.

Incomplete figures from Cleveland indicated collections in that district would be $3,000,000 greater than for the first quarter of 1935. Columbus reported $1,500,000 in collections alone, an increase of 40 per cent.

Increases in South

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17 (AP)—Last-day crowds paid an estimated $500,000 in income tax here, Rufus W. Fontenot, acting collector of internal revenue for Louisiana, said today. He expected a considerable increase in the tax payments for this State over last year's collections.

Los Angeles Reports

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP)—Internal Revenue officials estimated today that 1935 income tax collections for this district will exceed the 1934 total of $35,642,851 by $5,000,000. The number of persons making returns was believed to be the largest in the history of the revenue office here.

70 P.C. Gain in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17 (AP)—Dan M. Nee, internal revenue collector for the western Missouri district, estimated income tax payments in the first quarter of 1936 were about $2,830,000, an increase of 70 per cent over the first quarter a year ago. He said pay rolls were larger and more men were employed.

Georgians Pay $1,375,000

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17 (AP)—Georgians paid approximately $1,375,000 in income taxes for the first quarter of this year, an increase of more than $100,000 over the same period in 1935.

The office of the Internal Revenue Collector today said collections to yesterday totaled $1,271,320 and about $100,000 still was to be added to the final day's receipts.

Detroit Sets 6-Year Mark

DETROIT, March 17 (AP)—Giles W. Kavanagh, collector of internal revenue for Michigan, said today his deposit of $13,324,467 Monday represented the largest single day's income tax receipts here in six years. The receipts brought the total for the month to $16,278,084, nearly double the total for the same date a year ago.

San Francisco Payments

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP)—Northern Californians paid nearly $7,500,000 federal income tax for 1935, to set a postdepression high, internal revenue collectors reported today.

Up to 3 p. m. yesterday $6,484,413 was receipted, nearly double receipts for the comparable 1934 period and 40 per cent over similar payments last year.

Connecticut Shows Gain

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau for the district of Connecticut said today collections had gained 60 per cent over a year ago in reporting a total of $9,678,682 for the two weeks filing period ending March 16.

Collector Thomas S. Smith said $6,065,558 was collected in 1935, a difference of $3,613,124.

He asserted Connecticut may lead the country in percentage gains. The announced figures do not include seven sacks of mail received overnight.

A. T. & T. Head Admits Having U. S. Monopoly

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the board or an increase of salary for an employee from $288 to $350 a month. Each carried in the lower left-hand corner some such notation as, "Approved, Western Electric Company, by E. S. Bloom, president. Approval No. 127."

From other similar letters Mr. Becker declared that the Graybar Company could not pass a dividend on its preferred stock without approval from the Western, that the salaries of all its officers had to be approved and that even the question of renting a parking lot in San Francisco for $1800 a year was submitted for approval.

Worked Both Ways

"If all these minor matters were so closely controlled, can it be likely that matters of greater importance were not similarly controlled?" he asked.

The questioner and Mr. Gifford had earlier gone into the reasons why the A. T. & T. originally acquired the Western Electric Company some time before 1900. The telephone president agreed that if this acquisition gave the service company power to keep the price of the telephone instrument down it also gave some power to keep it up.

"Then the public had to depend on your fairness, did it not?" asked Mr. Becker.

"I should say rather that it relied on our not being stupid," replied Mr. Gifford.

The hearing was marked by evidences of a friendly tone to the investigation. Mr. Gifford was good humored and agreeable throughout the examination by his youthful questioner.

The hearing took place before Commissioners Anning S. Prall, Paul Walker and Thad H. Brown, composing the telephone division of the FCC. Mr. Walker stated that the purpose is to complete the investigation ordered by Congress on March 15, 1935, and to develop information useful in future state and federal regulation. Mr. Bloom, president of Western Electric, is among witnesses subpoenaed to appear later.

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Moscow Admits Speed-Up Drive Partial Failure

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP)—The Soviet Government admitted last night that the development of the Stakhanoff Movement to increase industrial production has failed to live up to expectations and ordered immediate steps to eradicate sabotage and bureaucracy held responsible for the failure.

Directors of the chief branches of heavy industry and managers of many factories and mines were summoned into conference by Commissar of Heavy Industry, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, who told them the shortcomings of production must be overcome in April.

Official figures just published reveal that in numerous instances not only have expected increases failed to materialize, but production has even fallen short of annual plan requirements.

A noteworthy example was furnished by coal mines in the Don Basin, where the Stakhanoff Movement originated. Production in these mines for January, February and the first part of March was considerably below the plan.

The newspaper Izvestia laid the principal blame to sabotage.

Specifically listed as having fallen below the production plan were steel, pig iron, oil and copper industries and manufacture of railroad cars.

Figures showed that the increase in production reached its peak in the last quarter of 1935, when the Stakhanoff Movement was new.

Newspapers maintained that a vast majority of workers desire to be Stakhanovists, but lack of organization and enterprise in management have prevented the movement from developing.

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Schools — Colleges Home Study

Pioneer of All Women's Colleges Salutes Centennial

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

First Hundred Years

Oldest Women's College Rounds Out Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Macon, Ga.

MORE than merely a college anniversary, the celebration of the Wesleyan College Centennial this year at Macon, is a milestone in the progress of women's education. It marks 100 full years of activity and fruition—and a justification for those, who over 100 years ago were fighting to put into practice their faith in "female education,"—an ideal which horrified so many at that time. Thus all during this year of 1936 observances will be held celebrating the centennial of this first college for women. For Wesleyan is acknowledged to be the first college for women to receive from a sovereign state the authority to confer on women "all honors, degrees, and licenses as are usually conferred in colleges or universities." The charter was granted on Dec. 23, 1836, but not until a desperate fight had been fought.

In what was then but a young pioneering commonwealth, voices were raised from time to time pleading for the rights of women for the same educational privileges as had been granted to their brothers. For years Col. Duncan Campbell had sought at home and in the Georgia Legislature to convince his confreres that women were entitled to educational advantages equal to those granted young men. In 1825 he introduced a bill for the establishment of a "Public seat of learning in this State for the education of females." But it passed only the House of Representatives, and interest waned. Then 10 years later his son-in-law, Daniel Chandler, aroused a new attention to the subject by his impassioned address on "Female Education." He declared that "woman had been sunk by a force of public opinion beneath the high destiny of her creation," and called it "a disgrace to the nation that there are 61 colleges with scientific apparatus and libraries and not one of them dedicated to the cause of female education."

Hotbed Of Discussion

The good people of Macon, then a very young and tender town, became interested in the idea, and spurred on by Daniel Chandler's fiery plea, enlisted the patronage of the Georgia Methodist Conference. The idea, carried again to the Legislature, became a hotbed of discussion and dissension. It was charged that "women did not want and could not take an education equal to that given by colleges for men." Such an education, it was charged, if acquired, would unfit women for their home duties.

The bill, however, passed the Legislature despite bitter opposition, and was signed by Governor William Schley. It had been bravely defended by Alexander H. Stephens, later Congressman and Governor of Georgia.

Dr. Dice R. Anderson, now president of Wesleyan College, who is directing the centennial celebrations throughout this year, says that "Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that in the capital of Georgia was fought out to a successful conclusion the right of women to the same educational opportunities as were generally open to men. Two hundred years after the establishment of Harvard University in Massachusetts, and in the same year that Mary Lyon secured a charter for Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, later to become the first college for women in the North, the men of Georgia showed sufficient faith in women to vote them a chance for the opportunties of higher education. All honor to those legislators, men of vision of a century ago!"

At the request of the citizens of Macon and through the influence of three Macon ministers, John Howard, John W. Talley and Elijah Sinclair, the Methodist Conference of the State took over the management of the college, and solicited funds for its operation. Its first president was George Foster Pierce.

First Graduate

The first diploma was awarded to Catherine E. Brewer (Benson) in 1840. She was later to be the mother of the late Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the U. S. Navy during the World War and Naval Representative of the United States at the Allied Peace Conference in Paris in 1918. Closely allied with the tradition of Wesleyan College is the life of Sidney Lanier, noted southern poet, whose birthplace and home still stands in the heart of the city of Macon. Lanier was often seen at Old Wesleyan. The college keeps many mementos of the poet.

During the years, Wesleyan has sent a constant stream of cultured young women out into the world—12,000 of them in all. Five thousand are now living, forming a large and active alumnae association throughout the land. They have gone to all parts of the earth and into every calling.

In 1908 three Chinese girls came from their native land to attend Wesleyan College at Macon. They were the Soong sisters one of whom, Chun Ling, was to become the wife of the first President of the Chinese Republic Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Mei Ling became Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek, and her sister married Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

In the early days regular tuition for Wesleyan was $50 a year. The board per month, "exclusive of washing and candles" was $15. Piano, drawing, painting, Italian, French and Spanish were extra. Free tuition to deserving girls who were unable to pay was offered by the college provided their home towns paid their board. This is said to have been done to encourage the education of teachers.

Sunrise Bell!

The college officials urged economy, prohibited jewelry absolutely, required simplicity in dress and decreed that graduation dresses for the first class be "unfrilled, unruffled, and untrimmed." Eight yards was the limit of material for a dress! A sunrise bell awoke the girl boarders at the college to meet in the chapel for family prayer, conducted by the president. Study until breakfast time after which was morning prayer attended by all the pupils—boarders and day pupils alike. The day was spent with studies, rest periods and prayer, ending with "supper and recreation until nine," which was retiring time. A short time after the first graduation a board of visitors to the college reported on the "female college" as they found it and silenced forever the statement that girls were incapable of learning. Education for women was established.

The first building now stands on a crest of a hill in the city of Macon and houses Wesleyan Conservatory of Music. And this year on the beautiful new campus grounds and at Rivoli just beyond Macon, in the majestic modern halls of the New Wesleyan, those who teach and those who attend are looking back gratefully to the pioneers who stood stanchly for the principle of higher learning for women.

Special pageants and observances at commencement time this spring will commemorate the event as will an academic conference of learning some time in the fall, at which time Dr. Anderson plans to invite men and women of learning from all over the United States to help celebrate in academic fashion the founding of the pioneer college for women. Meanwhile the whole of this year of 1936 will carry the centennial note.

Three Views of Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga. Upper Left and Lower Right—The Chandler Memorial Library. Upper Right—Portion of Front Campus Showing Dining Hall, Student Activities Hall and Freshman Hall. Lower Left—Dr. Dice R. Anderson, President of the College. Wesleyan Is the First Chartered College for Women in the United States. It Celebrates Its Centennial This Year.

For a Richer Experience

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS YOU may have guessed, we came to the end of our space last week before we came to the end of the letters we had hoped to share with you. So, today, after introducing you first to Miss E. D. B. of Pennsylvania, who loves music and shares her love of it, we shall go on with the "short speeches." One of our members has written us recently to say that she hopes this will continue a "discussion" column, and not drift into a series of letters that merely describe their writers and ask for correspondents. Your Chairman rises to second the motion. In fact, your Chairman is very much alert to just this point, and, while tolerant to a few lapses, is on the whole willing to use valuable Education Page space only for valuable material. We want you to be informal and friendly, therefore to tell what interests you and share it. But we want every letter, as far as possible, to make a genuine contribution to the unfoldment of us all. We are building for peace by building international friendships. We are interested in all sorts of worth-while things and want to share and to partake with the idea of a richer thinking and deeper living. Aren't we? —Chairman.

'Concerts for Youth'
Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

May I join you at the Round Table? I have hailed its lively beginnings with joy, since I am a graduate of both the Children's and Young Folks' Mail Bags—and here is a new opportunity to share interests with other Monitor readers.

There are a number of hobbies—poetry and writing among the leaders—which I should enjoy discussing with any kindred spirit. The charming old city which has always been my home, and my few thrilling excursions into the great outside world, might also prove of interest to pen friends.

Just now, however, I'd like to ask what other Round Tablers are interested in listening to music? I don't play any instrument, and singing is strictly for my own enjoyment—but oh, how I do love to hear music. (Lily Pons on the air at this moment.)

And in this connection, please may I speak of our Concerts for Youth? Mr. Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra presented, in 1933, the first of these—performances designed entirely for the audience of 13 to 25 years. Since then, the concerts have been regularly scheduled during each orchestra season. The age limit is rigidly enforced because every seat in the old Academy of Music is always sold long before the date of the concert. And on concert nights! Never was such an enthusiastic audience—and I mean genuinely appreciative, even if a trifle over-exuberant at times! The programs have included everything from symphonies by Beethoven and Tchaikovsky, Stokowski's splendid Bach arrangements, to the most extremely modern numbers—all heard with enjoyment. Every program features one request number, so the concert really reflects our own feelings toward the music. There have also been dancers—once a group of folk dances, again a modern school from this city, and last time a young Spanish dancer.

The youth audience has during these three years organized itself into committees to further various interests within the group. Young artists make posters and design program covers; the literary write program notes; a glee club and youth orchestra have been formed. And—greatest thrill of all—some especially gifted young musicians have played with the orchestra, contributing to the concerts themselves!

I have so much enjoyed the Round Table talk of world people. I cannot help thinking that such a work as this, bringing young people of all lands together in cultural enjoyment, must be a step toward that good will.

One more thing I must say before au revoir. A most charming correspondence of several years' duration brought about a splendid 1935 for two of us. My Texas friend at last came to study at Columbia, and we spent some happy week ends together last summer. Also I was able to be with her and her family during the Christmas holidays. That trip was a joy indeed! My never-ending thanks to the Monitor for introducing Dee and me to each other!

Cheers for correspondence round the globe—and may the Round Table flourish! (Miss) E. D. B.

'Splendid Place to Meet'
Michigan

Dear Chairman:

The new Round Table feature is such a splendid place to meet and make new friends—friends with whom we could, if opportunity permitted, find real companionship. Although I have never written a letter to the Mail Bag, I have been an interested reader for several years.

My profession is teaching art and my hobbies are: Camping, having been in Camp Fire and "Y" camps; traveling by train, boat, auto, or foot; and portrait painting. Camping always seems to me the very best way to spend a summer, although a summer at one of Michigan's art colonies was great fun and very worth while too. In camp I particularly like singing around the campfire, rainy-day hikes, and the craft work, which I have been teaching for three seasons.

I also enjoy gardening and clipping feature articles from the Monitor.

I should much like to hear from Round Tablers anywhere. I am 26 years old. (Miss) M. L. D.

'New Perspective'
California

Dear Chairman:

I do not receive the Monitor regularly, but through the kindness of friends have been sent the Wednesday issue each week. Then last time the Monitor came. I was at first a bit disappointed because I could not locate some of my favorite columns and pages. I had been sent a Tuesday issue. But soon I did not regret the mistake, for I "discovered" the Youth Round Table.

The heading on the page "To Gain a New Perspective of World Friendship" seems fitting as a motto for the Round Table itself. In the issue which I read, Mr. N. S. H. of Missouri wrote of his interest in the letters of Mrs. T. M. of Massachusetts and Mr. R. F. R. of Canada. Mrs. O. P. H. of Michigan wished to hear from someone at the island stopovers of the China Clipper. In only two letters there were such varied locations represented! But that mention of the China Clipper brought the Table very near home, since the ship's headquarters are located here in Alameda. (Even while searching for that feeling of World Friendship I find a touch of civic pride!)

The San Francisco Bay has been bustling with activity recently. It has been wonderful to follow the progress on the San Francisco Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge—to see the two gigantic projects unfolding into actuality! Such things become such a part of the landscape in time that they do not seem to be man-made structures unless one has watched them grow.

I am 20 years of age and a student at the University of California. I enjoy out-of-door activities especially (but I do enjoy writing letters—discussing anything and everything—and would appreciate any letters.)

(Miss) L. E. S.

'Hobbies Quite Varied'
New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

I have been reading the Youth Round Table discussions for some time and I have derived much pleasure and real joy from them.

Never content just to receive, I have wished to add my little bit to the exchange of ideas in your column for a long time. It was Miss N. E. T.'s letter (January 7th) that really gave me the impetus to write.

I should like very much to exchange views of America with Miss N. E. T. of England, for views of her native land. I have always been somewhat pro-English. I have admired England's government ever since I studied English history and her literary and artistic achievements have always inspired in me a great respect for a country that could produce such great works of art. The English language as spoken by the English people visiting in the United States, in the American theater or on lecture tour has always been a delight to my ears.

I was also very much interested in Mr. L. B.'s letter to the Round Table for January 14th. I accepted his invitation to become a worker for the World Correspondent.

Now something about me. I am 25 years of age. I am a college graduate and at present I am employed in coaching an amateur dramatics project in my town for the young people of the schools. My hobbies are quite varied, being horseback riding, swimming, reading, knitting, making scrapbooks, playing the piano and singing, dramatics, making puppet shows and art. I am interested in the latter only from a layman's point of view.

If there is anyone who would like to exchange ideas on any of the above subjects, let me hear.

(Miss) L. I. S.

'If There Are Any Artists'
Michigan

Dear Editor:

May I join the Youth Round Table? I am almost 20 and I do hope I'm old enough. I have been taking the Monitor for about two months and have greatly enjoyed reading the letters in the Round Table column from so many different places. I would like very much to hear from anyone, of any age, anywhere.

The letters on peace and unemployment were all so interesting and so full of really good and practical ideas that at first I hesitated to write, because, while I have a few ideas on the subject, I doubt if I could put them on paper so that anyone would know what I was talking about. So I was very glad to see the letters on hobbies that have been included during the last few weeks, as the person is very rare, I think, who doesn't enjoy talking about his hobbies.

My favorite hobby is drawing, which I hope to make my life work. I'm taking drawing lessons now and my ambition is to illustrate stories for magazines. If there are any artists at the Round Table—budding or in full bloom—I would especially like to hear from them, though I will welcome letters from anyone, even if they can't draw a straight line.

Some of my other hobbies are ballet dancing (I'm making a scrapbook of articles on that subject that appear in the Monitor), writing, reading, music, most sports and French. (Miss) V. L. B.

To our keen delight we are receiving many letters from Canada. So, as soon as we have in hand a "well-balanced menu" of them we shall give you a Round Table Meeting made up entirely of members from this our good neighbor to the north. Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Wide World

In Amsterdam's 'Glass School'

These children go to a school in Amsterdam, Holland, that has so many windows it is widely called a "glass school." Recently built and in the modern style, its walls are largely glass, to let in the maximum of light and sunshine. There are flower-bordered loggias to which the classes often move in warmer weather. The building has been placed at such an angle that during the hottest hours of the day the balcony-classrooms are in shadow.

Passport Into College

Admission Blank a Small Part of One's Credentials

By Charles H. Sampson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING coming weeks the thousands of young people who expect to enter college in September, 1936, will be given the opportunity to file application blanks. Most of these will be made out with little thought and care. There is a good deal more back of making out an application for entrance to college than the mere spending of the time and effort required to answer the simple questions asked.

For many years I have been examining application blanks. I require that all such, after being filled out by our boys, shall be given to me for a final check-up before being sent to college directors of admission. Rarely do I find one that is complete or correct. Almost invariably there is evidence of haste and lack of thought in answering the questioons asked. There is too little regard for impressions. Young people so often do not realize that an application blank is a silent messenger that conveys to a college official an impression of the one by whom it is sent. Inaccurate information or lack of information, poor writing, blots—all these tell the Director of Admissions that the applicant is not up to par as a prospective college citizen.

One must remember that in a great many cases there is no personal contact between a would-be freshman and the one who has the responsibility of accepting him as a young person likely to succeed in college. The application blank is in truth more, much more, than a mere sheet of paper.

More To It Than This

I have before me the application blank in use by one of our best New England colleges for men. It is simplicity itself. The only information asked for is: The applicant's name and address, his father's name, the school which is now being attended, the date of birth, the year of expected entrance, and the date of application. The applicant is quite likely to be somewhat fooled by this. He may think he is getting out of this application business easily. One can almost hear him exclaim, "That was simple enough." To listen to him talk the conclusion might be drawn that he was actually almost in college. He does not know the half of it. He does not know that after that application blank has been received there will in due course come to certain qualified persons requests for information of a nature much more detailed than he has given in respect to matters related to scholarship, character, all-round ability, etc. The application blank itself merely classifies one person from another in a general way. The classification that really counts is made after all of the information is in.

Some boys and girls do not seem to be willing to believe that the colleges actually want to know a great deal about those who are being accepted for admission. Shall we look at a blank upon which the headmaster of the preparatory school has to answer direct questions honestly? Upon his answers will hang the decision made by the college Director of Admissions or, at least, the latter will be strongly influenced by them. Some colleges go further by sending similar blanks to alumni and by requiring personal interviews with alumni. Do impressions made as one goes through school count for anything? They mean almost everything.

Headmasters And Alumni

Let us consider for a moment some of the questions that headmasters and alumni are asked. For example, "The Committee on Admissions will be very grateful for an estimate of the candidate's character. They will be glad to have information about the candidate's scholarly interests, whether connected with his school work or outside of it, his possession of exceptional ability of any kind, his fondness for outdoor sports, his manly qualities such as truthfulness, courage, generosity and regard for duty; the moral influence he has excited among his schoolmates, and any ways in which it has been recognized." A liberal space is provided for an expression of opinion.

There are many other questions: "Will he graduate?" "What honors has he won?" "Has his school record been in any way unsatisfactory?" Often, a candidate is asked to write a letter telling in simple direct language why he wants to go to college and in particular the college to which application is being made. What a mess some of them make of this!

One can't help but feel sorry for the boys and girls who wait until their senior year in high or preparatory school before building up a record and reputation so good that their own application blank and the supplementary information cannot be ignored when the final selection of candidates is made.

The director of admissions of a well-known college notifies on July first of each year those who have been accepted and also those who have been rejected. Several weeks before that time this gentleman and I sit down together and discuss from every angle the boys from the school of which I am headmaster who have made application to the college with which he is identified. We decide then and there those that we think will succeed in college and those that we believe will not. The two piles of application blanks on that director's desk are of great moment to every young person making application for admission. Certainly it does make a tremendous difference whether one's application blank and the information supplementary thereto finds a final and secure resting place in the "Yes" or "No" pile.

Boys and girls seriously minded enough to succeed in college ought to be sensible enough to realize that the gratification that comes to one because of acceptance by a good college comes as a result of steps carefully taken. One does not enter college in one leap. Throughout a high or preparatory school course there should always be in one's mind the thought that some day application for entrance to college will have to be made. It is a sort of final step that any ambitious young person can well afford to think about and prepare for.

Her People, the Cherokees

Unofficial Ambassadors—2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ONCE you put this bracelet on, you must not take it off," explained the young woman student in Boston who would later go back to her people, the Cherokees. One turquoise in a silver band, always one, only one turquoise can be used, she said. It was the last thing we talked about, and in some way that simple ornament—open "to let out evil," fashioned with a hammer and a nail, marked with a pattern of running water to symbolize constant life, with the eagle feather and arrows, for strength and friendship, the rattlesnake's jaw for success and happiness—remained with me as a symbol of Julia Stratton's purpose. Her plans were not to be "taken off."

The color and music of her voice proclaim her poetic nature. Firm, however, are the muscles of her well-rounded face, strong and alert the features, bright the limpid eyes in the red-brown velvet of her skin. "I suppose Mrs. Meyer has told you," she said, upon being introduced, "that I am half Indian and half colored." We were in the Dean's apartment at Fox Hall, Boston University School of Religious and Social Work, where Mrs. Stratton is working for her Master's Degree.

There was both poise and substantiality in her supple form as she walked into the room, in her easy homespun skirt and striped wool sweater. A widow for some years, this youthful student had married in high school days a young man, like herself half Indian, half Negro, an ardent worker in the Episcopal Church. After his passing she had obtained three years' education at Howard University.

Earning her way through Boston University, partly by giving recitals featuring Indian lyrics and Negro spirituals, she entered the class of '37. Making social service a prominent part of her study she had just come in from a class in cookery she was conducting in an Italian quarter public school. Poetry, she told me, inspires her above everything else. It helps to keep aglow the light she feels is guiding her back to her Indian people, to whom she has dedicated her life work. P. P. S.

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Texas on Eve of Centennial Waves a Welcome to Tourists

Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

NOW that postage stamps have begun to appear with pictures of two Texas patriots and the State's historic Alamo, we are getting frequent reminders that Texas is a grand State to tour. It isn't only the coming centennial exposition that invites us, although the postage stamp is in its honor. It's the whole State, so big it was once an independent nation, and so varied in its resources that almost anything one says about it is true. It's mountainous, it's flat; it's a cotton state, it's an oil state; it bears resemblances to semitropical Mexico and it is similar to rugged Colorado, and so on and on.

* * *

It really is a big, undiscovered realm for most of us from the East, West and Middle West. True, the Democrats got acquainted with Houston when the national convention was held there in 1928, and they learned to say its name as if it were spelled Hewston, but unless they neglected their politics they didn't begin to have time to see Texas. The State is so big that it takes at least a 2500 or 3000-mile trip to get a view of its diverse attractions —seacoast and beaches; semitropical river valleys with their grapefruit and orange groves, their palms and poinsettias; enormous oil fields, grazing plains and dude ranches; mountains and painted canyons, vigorous modern cities and cities with quaint reminders of Texas history under six flags.

* * *

Three thousand miles in Texas, what a vacation jaunt that can be! A swing around the State, taking in a number of important cities and many natural wonders, including a view of the Carlsbad Caverns just across the New Mexico border, can be made in 10 days at a cost around $50, Texans estimate Of course this modest sum does not allow for the luxury of fine hotels and air-conditioned trains. It is based on the assumption that four people can pile into an automobile consuming an average amount of gas, and that they will enjoy putting up at tourist camps for 75 cents a night a person, and getting some of their meals over the campfire. But if one prefers to spend more and travel in grander style, it is not difficult to do so. The cities have good modern hotels appealing to tourists, and the rates at most of them start at $2 and $2.50 for room and bath. Some of the resort cities have hotels which make special appeals to vacationists and of course charge more, but rates are nowhere high.

* * *

March and April are considered delightful months for visiting Texas. Spring comes early here, and wild flowers abound in these months. Summer in the plain country, it must be admitted, is hot, but for those who do not object to a little intimacy with Old Sol, the latter months offer many attractions too. The Centennial Exposition at Dallas, the Texas world's fair, runs from June 6 until Nov. 29, and many events throughout the State are timed to occur during this period.

For in a big State like Texas one celebration doesn't suffice. The centennial year calendar notes that different sorts of celebrations are planned in 35 other cities, all at different dates. They are full of local color, including such native events as a spinach festival, a tomato tom-tom, historical pageants, a cowboy reunion, a rose festival, a turkey trot and a citrus fiesta. No matter when one visits Texas this year, then, one is sure to run into at least one of these celebrations.

* * *

These are special attractions. Texas has enough permanent points of interest, however, to be considered a prime tourist region without its centennial events. If one decides to make the journey to Texas an ocean cruise from either the east coast or the west, one arrives at Galveston and immediately finds oneself on the long gulf coast.

Galveston, and its neighbor Houston, joined to it by Galveston Bay and by the Houston Ship Channel, are examples of progressive modern Texas cities. Farther down the coast is Corpus Christi, with its proud history tracing back to the days of the early Spanish explorers. Both Galveston and Corpus are resort cities offering surf bathing and fishing. And northward on the coast is Beaumont, connected with the sea by a channel. Over this channel, it is said, more crude oil and refined petroleum is shipped than over any other navigable waters in the world. For Beaumont is a shipping center for many great oil fields.

* * *

Farther inland lie Fort Worth, Dallas, Austin, and San Antonio, four great Texas cities. Each has its special appeal, Austin as the capital, Dallas as the center of the cotton growing region, Fort Worth as a city of innumerable parks and San Antonio as a city of rare historic associations.

* * *

Much Texas history has been written in the architecture of San Antonio. Here is the building on the postage stamp, the Alamo. In Texas, struggle for independence from Mexico, Texas soldiers were besieged in this Spanish mission. In the siege, all of the Texas soldiers, 180 men, were killed. The mission was given the name of "the Thermopylae of America," and its name became a battle-cry, in the call, "Remember the Alamo." Here too is the Spanish Governor's palace, a building of great interest to students of history and of architecture.

The country back of San Antonio is noted for its scenic beauty. In the hill country which stretches some 50 or 60 miles to the northwest, one comes to Fredericksburg and Kerrville, where one finds hotels and tourist camps and ideal campsites beside spring-fed rivers. Rates start at 50 cents a night for tourist camps and rise to from $4 to $6 a day for the best hotel.

* * *

San Antonio also had its modern military interests. Fort Sam Houston, largest military post in the United States, is situated here, and Kelly Field and Randolph Field, the latter known as "West Point of the Air," are near this city.

One of the charms of this part of Texas is its nearness to Mexico and the resultant Spanish influence. Travel a little farther south in the State, to Brownsville at the mouth of the Rio Grande, or Laredo and Del Rio, both farther inland on the great river, and one finds oneself just across the border. Excursions into the neighbor country are easy at these points. A visit to Brownsville is understood to include one to Matamoros, one to Del Rio, a stop at Villa Acuna, and so on.

* * *

Continuing westward, one strikes various ranges of the Rockies. Mountains in Texas? The very thought seems strange to people who are wont to think of Texas as a flat, flat State. But there are peaks with altitudes of 5000, 8000 and 10,000 feet. The mountain section is somewhat off the beaten path, but tourist accommodations can be had at Fort Davis, at $1.50 a night and up.

* * *

At Alpine, in this rugged region, one approaches the Grand Canyon of Santa Helena of the Rio Grande, rising 2500 feet above the river bed on the American side and still higher on the Mexican side. "The sightseer must travel the entire length of the canyon, 14 miles, or return the way he came," warn those who have made the trip. There is a tourist camp at Alpine, charging 75 cents a night.

The Guadaloupe Mountains in this region are still wild, and for the most part accessible only by pack train or afoot. But in other mountain areas of this part of the State one finds dude ranches all equipped to make the visitor feel at home in the rugged country. Cattle ranches are common in this area.

* * *

All through this region, wild life abounds. In the mountainous parts one finds cougars, lynx, jaguar, collared peccary, mule deer. The Rio Grande Valley has abundant bird life, including Mexican pheasants, plovers, prairie chickens, and white-winged pigeons.

The one big city of this mountain section is El Paso, with more than 100,000 population. Because of its location in the mountainous part of Texas, it is known as a resort city. Near by is historic Ysleta, established in 1682, and known as the oldest community in Texas. Across the river is Ciudad Juarez, a Mexican neighbor.

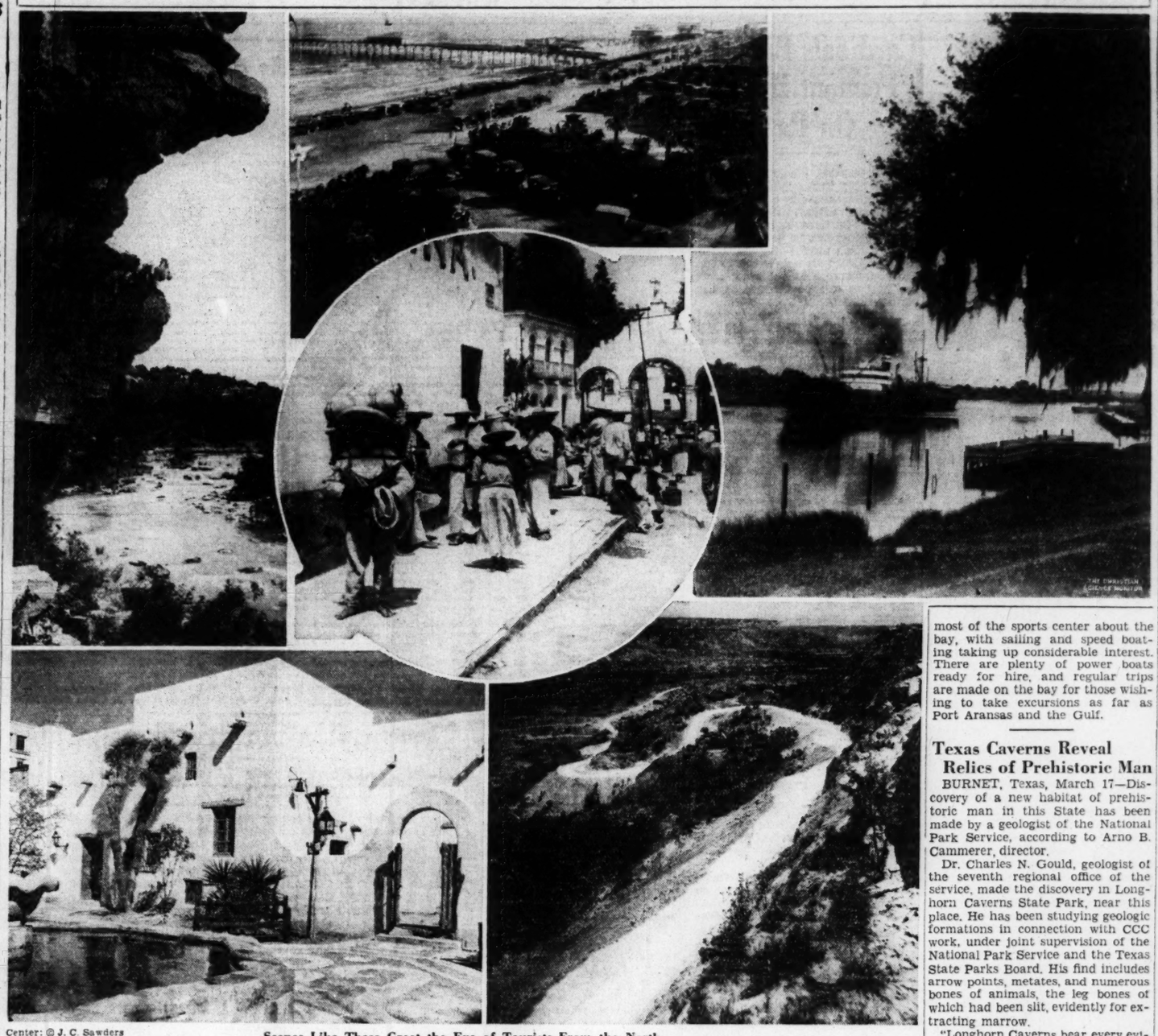
It is after leaving El Paso that one may take a jaunt into New Mexico to see Carlsbad Caverns. Returning, one should visit Pecos, "cow town of yesterday," and then, all ready for a tour of the Panhandle!

* * *

The big attraction in this northern spur of Texas is the newly established Palo Duro Canyon State Park, not far from Amarillo. The canyon is a spectacular natural show spot, with strange wind-carved rocks and its splendid colors. Refuge for the conquistadores in the days when the Spanish flag flew over Texas, it is now a center for vacationists. A lodge is maintained here by the State Park Board and there is also a tourist camp.

From Amarillo, with its unique helium plant, one turns back again to the sea-coast area. Miles and miles of travel lie between Amarillo and coast, but Texans take their long distances lightly. Roads on flat, open country permit rapid travel, and gasoline is not unduly expensive. Visitors soon get the Texas point of view about mileage and think in big terms. Texas expects several millions of them this year.

Texas and Mexico Reveal Some of Their Charms



Center: © J. C. Sawders

Scenes Like These Greet the Eye of Tourists From the North

Upper Left—Bluff on Barton's Creek, Near Austin, Texas. Upper Center—Overlooking Famous Seawall, Boulevard and Gulf of Mexico at Galveston. Upper Right—Ocean Freighter Bound for Turning Basin of Houston (Texas) Ship Channel. Center—A Market in Mexico. Lower Left—Spanish Governor's Palace, Built in 1734, as Restored by the City of San Antonio, Texas. Lower Right—Scenic Drive in Palo Duro Park, Texas

Attractive Beach Resorts Line the Lengthy Seacoast Of the Lone Star State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas, March 17—Texas Centennial observances are revealing to thousands of tourists that the Lone Star State has a wealth of seacoast attractions which make it important as a recreational area.

Along the Gulf of Mexico, from where Port Arthur coaxes Gulf waters to its doorstep via a 14-mile man-made canal, to the Southern tip of Texas where Brownsville introduces the United States and Mexico, there are other numerous intermediate cities offering unique and unusual diversions for the visitor. To loiter along miles of uninterrupted clean beaches, bathe in waters tempered by trade winds, or sail over warm currents, is to utilize but a few of the outdoor activities available at these resorts.

Surprisingly Warm

Weather conditions are surprisingly warm in the winter and cool in the summer. From November to February inclusive, the average temperature is 56 degrees, and although there are days when a light topcoat is needed, a warm sun shines 65 per cent of the time. Winter's balminess is matched by summer's coolness. The average summer temperature for 47 years is 81 degrees. Summer heat of 100 degrees is rarely experienced, the records of the United States Weather Bureau show.

In the southeastern part of the State is Port Arthur. It is located on the shores of Lake Sabine where excellent fishing facilities await those seeking this salt water sport. Port Arthur, with its salubrious and extremely mild temperatures, has many recreational opportunities. And because of the long season of such favorable weather, baseball, football, golf, tennis and swimming may be enjoyed a greater part of the year.

Sun and Surf

Beaches on these resorts are a haven for the sun and surf lover. In particular, Galveston, with its scenic beach, attracts countless thousands because of its gentle slopes. The water has a gradual depth and is without undertow. The Gulf waters have washed the south side of Treasure Island, where the beach extends for 32 miles, to a golden hue. It is one of the most colorful on the Gulf of Mexico, and so firm is the sand that it forms a natural speedway for motorcars and a bridle path for saddle horses. Galveston has three excellent golf courses which are available the year round because of the favorable climate.

Sunny days follow one another in almost endless procession in southern Texas' temperate belt. Nor are there any prolonged rainy seasons. In Corpus Christi, records show that the average yearly rainfall is 26.43 inches, slightly more than two inches per month. A touch of cold, and a hot spell occur now and then, but they are never severe. Here, most of the sports center about the bay, with sailing and speed boating taking up considerable interest. There are plenty of power boats ready for hire, and regular trips are made on the bay for those wishing to take excursions as far as Port Aransas and the Gulf.

Texas Caverns Reveal Relics of Prehistoric Man

BURNET, Texas, March 17—Discovery of a new habitat of prehistoric man in this State has been made by a geologist of the National Park Service, according to Arno B. Cammerer, director.

Dr. Charles N. Gould, geologist of the seventh regional office of the service, made the discovery in Longhorn Caverns State Park, near this place. He has been studying geologic formations in connection with CCC work, under joint supervision of the National Park Service and the Texas State Parks Board. His find includes arrow points, metates, and numerous bones of animals, the leg bones of which had been slit, evidently for extracting marrow.

"Longhorn Caverns bear every evidence that they once served as shelters and probably as homes for prehistoric man," states Dr. Gould. "They are of the 'trap cave' type, into which, for untold centuries, animals have fallen and perished, leaving today a rich deposit of prehistoric remains. These are now being uncovered and studied for classification."

Mexico Is Rich In Interest To Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 17—With the opening of the Laredo-Mexico highway and the new facilities offered to travelers, Mexico has become a veritable magnet for all those who long for the stimulus of a new and foreign environment, yet do not wish to go too far away from home.

The passage across the border leads one into a new world where old Spanish customs and traditions vie with the still more ancient culture of the Mayan and Aztec civilization. Tourists who spend even a few days here declare that they return home as fresh and stimulated as though they had traveled to some distant lands. For in Mexico one can find every type of scenery and natural beauty, from the tropical Pacific port of Acapulco to the snow-capped volcanoes where winter sports are always in progress.

Springlike Climate

All year around is tourist time in Mexico and nearly 3,000,000 travelers from every corner of the globe took advantage of the opportunity to visit here last year. As it is located in a valley 7500 feet above sea level, Mexico has an even springlike climate that seldom varies. From May to October there are daily showers but during the other months the city is flooded with warm sunshine. Just an hour away, in the garden-like town of Cuernavaca, white clothes are worn all year but for the nation's capital, light suits, knitted sport clothes and a topcoat for the night are advisable.

Mexico City has been called one of the most fascinating capitals in the world by tourists who find themselves constantly faced with the old and the new, side by side. There is a leisurely atmosphere throughout the city that belies its apparently bustling buses and trolley cars. The most unexpected byways, hidden behind an American-style factory or department store, will often reveal a tiny sixteenth century chapel or a wrought iron door brought over from Spain generations ago.

Well Entertained

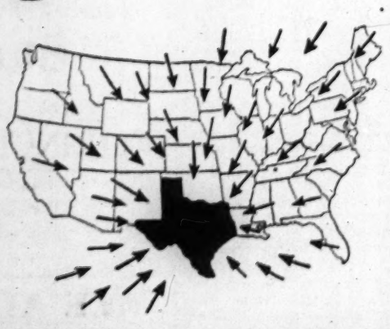
From the capital the tourist with a limited time in Mexico can visit many near-by places of interest on trips which require one day or less. The favorite trips of this kind are to Xochimilco, the famous "Floating Gardens" of the Aztecs, only a few hours to the South. Here one hires a flower-decked boat and to the accompaniment of guitars floats idly around the canals, first built many centuries ago by what modern engineers called "a technical feat."

This year tourists will find that the Mexican Government is making special arrangements to see that they are well entertained. One of the features that has aroused interest is a spring flower tournament and typical fair which will be held in Mexico City from May 2 to May 6.

PLAN TO VISIT

TEXAS AND ITS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

All Texas is on parade in this centennial year of 1936. The climax of its celebrations is the Texas Centennial Exposition which will open in Dallas on June 6, and continue until Nov. 29. A magic city is being created, with exhibition palaces standing amid the pageantry of a great fiesta. Read the advertisements of the Texas Centennial as they appear in The Christian Science Monitor, and plan to visit Texas this year.



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B. U. Gridmen Start Practice—Kroner to Hold Third—Canadiens at Hub Garden

Werber May Not Oust Kroner at Third Base

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

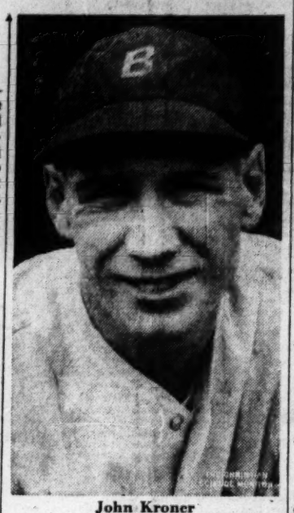
SARASOTA, Fla., March 17—Manager Joe Cronin intimated here yesterday that Johnny Kroner and not Billy Werber will open the season at third base for the Boston Red Sox. Werber's position with the club is far from being secure. After failing to get more money by the holdout method, he has told newspapermen here that he is entirely dissatisfied with the treatment he has received and would like to be traded to some other club.

The Red Sox have answered this statement by saying that they will not trade him until Cronin decides that he can no longer help the team. Up until the time that Werber reached Sarasota, the Red Sox were just one big happy family. Everything was going along smoothly with the club looking as if it were capable of living up to all the optimistic predictions the scribes have been writing. It would be too bad if Werber's difficulties with the management should cause dissension within its ranks.

While Werber has been absent, Kroner has played great ball at third base. Although not as fast on the bases as his rival and perhaps not the finished fielder, the former Syracuse infielder can hit that ball hard, and so far he has worked satisfactorily around the bag, but regardless of the form he has displayed, it is a fact that he has hustled through every workout, and to bench him now in favor of Werber, who reported far from playing condition, would be an unfair move.

Everyone took it for granted that when Werber arrived, he would take over third base, but Cronin reversed this belief yesterday when he said that until such time that the veteran proves that he is the better man, Kroner will be at the hot corner.

Purchased from Syracuse late last season, Kroner got into a few games, but is now making his first real bid for a regular assignment. He was born in St. Louis on Nov. 13, 1909, and played with Oklahoma City, Indianapolis, the Philadelphia Nationals and Baltimore prior to joining Syracuse. Last year in the International League he batted .323 in 147 games, scoring 93 runs and making 179 hits, including 32 doubles, 6 triples and 15 home runs.



John Kroner

East Milton Boy Rewarded

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 17 (AP)—President Paul D. Moody of Middlebury College announced today Henry E. MacLean of East Milton, Mass., was awarded the Hazeltine-Kievenow Cup for combined excellence in scholarship and athletics.

Canadiens Face Bruins Tonight In Vital Game

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Canadiens
Beattie, lw	rw	Goldsworthy
Weiland, c	c	Haynes
Clapper, rw	lw	Blake
Jenkins, ld	rd	Lesieur
Shore, rd	ld	Buswell
Thompson, g	g	Cude

Boston alternates: Cowley, O'Neil, Runge, Sands, Duguid, Motter, Graham, Siebert. Canadien alternates: Mondou, Jolist, Lepine, Desilets, S. Mantha, G. Mantha, McGill, Miller, Gagnon, Goupille, Drouin.

Canadiens will attempt to drag the Bruins down tonight. Out of the running themselves, the visiting Montreal hockey team is centering on the future now. Several youngsters are being schooled for next year and hockey fans in the north predict that Sylvio Mantha will have an improved sextet next season.

It is the final week of the National League regular schedule and the local team has three games to play beginning with tonight. Thursday it faces Toronto at Toronto and returns here for a game against Rangers next Sunday. Sometime during this week the Bruins will clinch third place or lose their advantage.

Rangers have only two games left, facing Chicago tonight and coming here Sunday. Victory tonight for the New Yorkers and defeat for the locals would change the complexion of the race and give the Rangers third place with a point margin over the Bruins. On the other hand, should the Bruins win and Rangers lose tonight, the race is over.

Canadiens have presented one or two new faces almost every trip here this season, and tonight they expect to show a new young defense man by the name of Cliff Goupille, who played with Lafontaine in the Montreal Amateur League. With the pressure off for Canadiens, they may play a type of relaxed hockey and prove a problem for the Bruins, who cannot relax at this stage.

Glidden, Harvard, Is Ranked No. 1

Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard University, who won both the national and intercollegiate championships at squash racquets this winter, has been ranked No. 1 in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association list, announced last night at the annual banquet in the Towne Club.

Interest in the rankings this season resulted from the numerous upsets among the top-notch players. Glidden, for instance, was beaten in the Massachusetts championship by Donald J. Meiklejohn and in a team match by Richard V. Wakeman, the M. S. R. A. president. J. Lindsay Ware, the state champion and second-ranked player, was beaten in the Middlesex Bowl tourney by John M. Hall and in a team match by Thomas E. Jansen Jr.

The ranking list:

No.	Player	Club
1	G. G. Glidden	Harvard University
2	J. L. Ware	Union Boat Club
3	R. V. Wakeman	Union Boat Club
4	J. M. Hall	Harvard Club
5	T. E. Jansen Jr.	Harvard Club
6	H. K. Cross	Union Boat Club
7	J. G. Cornish	Harvard Club
8	R. W. Gilder	Harvard University
9	A. M. Sonnabend	Harvard Club
10	W. C. Bowditch	Union Boat Club
11	E. G. Hoehn	University Club
12	D. J. Meiklejohn	Harvard Graduates
13	L. B. Olmstead	Harvard Graduates
14	S. E. Davenport	Harvard Graduates
15	T. C. Barnes	Lincoln's Inn

E. Rotan Sargent, Harvard University, is not ranked because of insufficient data.

Cardinals Pin Pennant Hopes On Parmelee

BRADENTON, Fla., March 17 (AP)—That "gas house gang" from St. Louis, strengthened by a "tough guy" from Coogan's Bluff, will be the team they all will have to beat for the 1936 National League pennant.

The "tough guy," Leroy Parmelee, has made such an impression in the Cardinal camp that the gang can't see how it can be stopped in the pennant drive.

In him they see the one important pitching cog that was missing last year when the 21-in-a-row Chicago Cubs beat them out in the final series of the campaign.

Coupled with the two Deans, who are certain to come to terms before the club starts on its northward journey, Parmelee, obtained from the New York Giants in the deal for Second Baseman Burgess Whitehead, is expected to give St. Louis all the pitching strength it needs.

Frisch Excited

Even such a hardened campaigner as Manager Frankie Frisch is excited about Parmelee, whom he calls the answer to a manager's prayer.

"Parmelee appears to have just what we want," says Frisch, "and that's everything. With the two Deans, Parmelee and Bill Hallahan, who looks better than he has in several seasons, we should have a pitching staff second to none in the league. Lack of pitching never made a pennant contender.

"I don't say we are a cinch to win the flag but you can paste it in your hat that we are going to be the team to beat."

Frisch, who doesn't like to work the Dean brothers any more than necessary, expects to carry 10 pitchers this year until he can round out a winning staff. Besides his probable "Big Four"—the Deans, Parmelee and Hallahan—he is counting on Bill Walker, Jess Haines, Bill McGee, Ed Heusser, Dominic Ryba and Nelson Potter, a promising right-hander obtained from the Card farm at Houston.

Frisch's biggest concern, however, is Mr. Frisch. It's almost a cinch Frankie can't go through at top speed for an entire season at second, although he claims he's in extra good shape. Pat Ankenmam, 133-pound fielding wizard from Columbus, may do it but it is doubtful if he can fill Frisch's 10-acre shoes.

Third Base Problem

Third base is the other big problem. Right now, Charlie Gelbert looks like his old self on that hot spot, but he himself doesn't think he can play more than 130 games. Ripper Collins and Leo Durocher fill the bill nicely enough at first and shortstop, respectively.

Loss of Bill Delancey weakened the catching staff, but Frisch isn't fretting about that department with Virgil Davis and Brusie Ogrodowski, another Columbus farm hand, at the post.

Ogrodowski has impressed Frisch so much that the pilot hardly thinks about the backstop situation. The same is true of the outfield, consisting of Terry Moore, Ducky Medwick and Pepper Martin, who is back where he figures he should be.

"There isn't another outfield like that in baseball," commented Frisch.

There should be plenty of utility strength, notably with Johnny Mize in the role as the chief pinch hitter.

But if the Deans don't sign, you can forget about the "gas house gang" for 1936 and 1937. They've got to have them in there.

Schriner Has Edge In Scoring Honors

MONTREAL, March 17 (AP)—Dave Schriner, New York Americans' ace left winger, entered the home stretch of the National Hockey League today with a three-point lead over Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks in the battle for individual scoring honors.

With three games to play before the regular season closes Sunday night, Schriner has put together 18 goals and 24 assists for a total of 42 points. Thompson, who also has three games remaining, has compiled 39 points with 17 goals and 22 assists.

	G	A	P
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	18	24	42
Thompson, Chicago	17	22	39
Thoms, Toronto	22	15	37
Romnes, Chicago	12	25	37
Smith, Montreal Maroons	18	18	36
Chapman, Americans	10	26	36
March, Chicago	16	19	35
Conacher, Toronto	21	13	34
Barry, Detroit	19	15	34
Northcott, Maroons	14	19	33
Lewis, Detroit	12	21	33
Aurie, Detroit	15	17	32
Dillon, Rangers	18	13	31
Beattie, Boston	14	17	31
Ward, Maroons	12	18	30
Stewart, Americans	13	15	28
Boll, Toronto	14	13	27
Wiseman, Americans	12	15	27
Gottselig, Chicago	12	15	27
Boucher, Rangers	9	18	27

Salem Girl Wins

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, March 17 (AP)—Gilbert Marshall of Seattle won two matches yesterday as five other American entrants were defeated in the world teble tennis championships. Marshall defeated Kresnia, a Czech, in five games for his first conquest and then downed Czenkovics of Roumania in four games. Corinne Migneco of Salem, Mass., downed Miss Stevens of Belgium, 16—21, 21—8, 21—9, 21—18.

Spring Football in the Air

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Eddie Graham, Gary Famiglietti, Russ Lawry and Capt. Ray Thompson
Boston University Backfield Aces Practice Tossing Spirals on Bay State Field Under the Watchful Eye of Coach Pat Hanley

Sporting Around The Hub

Bob Jones Invites Corcoran

WHATEVER is worth doing at all is worth doing well. That quotation of life is proving beneficial to Fred Corcoran, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association. His early activity led to scoring golf tournaments. He devised an elaborate and complete system that is the admiration of press and public alike.

Staff Photo
Fred Corcoran

Now he is in demand at all big tournaments and this weekend he will leave to score the Masters Open tournament at Augusta, Ga., April 2-5. The former "King of Golfers," Robert Tyre Jones, requested Fred to come down and handle the scoring. In this capacity as scorer he has traveled as far as California and has scored the last 10 open and amateur tournaments.

Unfortunately the Masters and the thirty-sixth North and South invitation tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., conflict, meaning that the amateur eligible for the Masters had difficulty deciding which tournament to enter. The Masters, to which 60 invited professionals compete with the national amateur champion and any other past amateur champions who care to enter, is held annually under the guidance of Bobby Jones, president of the Augusta National G. C.

Horton Smith won the first Masters tourney two years ago and last year Gene Sarazen made his famous double-eagle shot to defeat Craig Wood in a playoff. Jones is hopeful of triumphing this year and has the backing of the course record, 66, made last week to help him. Francis Ouimet, twice national amateur champion, is torn between the two tournaments, but probably will favor the North and South because of his long-time friend, A. Linde Fowler, who is at the Pinehurst course.

Here and There

The service section of the Massachusetts Golf Association will hold its dinner and meeting on April 16 at the Woodland Golf Club . . . Executives and greens committee chairmen of the M. G. A. member clubs and members of the New England Greenkeepers Association will discuss problems of golf club maintenance . . . Reports, unconfirmed, persist that Barry Wood, All-America quarterback while at Harvard, would be offered a position, either as head or backfield coach at University of Wisconsin . . . Wood has attended summer school at Wisconsin and will be graduated from Johns Hopkins University in June . . . Wisconsin has released both its football coach and athletic director . . . Coach Fred Mitchell cut the Harvard baseball squad to 26 members yesterday . . . The first game of the season will be played against Fordham on April 1 . . . A squad of 25 hopefuls reported to Boston University's baseball coach, Mel Collard, yesterday.

New England May Get Women's Track Meet

The United States women's track and field meet may be held in Providence, R. I. Efforts are being made to bring the national event to this section by the N. E. A. A. U. . . . If the nationals are brought to Rhode Island an added effort will be made to make the championships official Olympic tryouts . . . Five boatloads of M. I. T. crewmen were on the Charles River yesterday . . . Over 100 Harvard oarsmen manned the "Leviathan," a 16-oared barge, before dusk yesterday . . . Four members of the Tufts basketball squad joined the baseballers in spring work yesterday . . . The Eddie Shore Trophy, emblematic of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey Championship, will be presented to the Stoneham team at the Bruins' game in the Garden this evening . . . The teams of James Rutsky and Tony Caballero and George Piansky and John Huxtable advanced to the final round of the N. E. A. A. U. handball doubles championship at the Boston Y.

Boston University Footballers Start Spring Practice Session

Spring football was in the air yesterday afternoon as the candidates for the Boston University football team went through their first practice session on the Bay State Road athletic field under the watchful eye of Head Coach Pat Hanley.

Led by Captain Elect Roy Thompson, the group of gridsters, consisting only of ends, centers and backs, were put through a light passing and kicking drill. And although it was the first real workout of the season for many of the boys, they went at it with much zeal.

Throwing of forwards took up a major part of the limbering-up exercise, with Eddie Graham, Gary Famiglietti, Russ Lawry and Captain Thomas on the tossing end.

Coach Hanley intends to put his charges through a vigorous conditioning and training period, and will keep them on Bay State Road gridiron for the next three weeks before moving out to Nickerson Field for the final workout, which will end up with a scrimmage or two.

There were many newcomers reporting for the varsity team, and Coach Hanley said there were several who had promise.

"Last year," the coach said, "we were weak in our passing attack. Especially, because we couldn't get away any long passes. This year I think our troubles are over in that respect." And as he finished his remark he pointed to several of the boys spiraling the ball far down the field to settle neatly in a receiver's arms.

"Our problem is to find two good ends and a quarterback. Otherwise, we are about the same as last season, with more experience available."

Coach Hanley will have much of the equipment at Nickerson field brought down to the Bay State gridiron. The field is to be rolled, and goal posts will be erected shortly, which will give the squad practically a full length playing surface.

Mondays and Wednesday, line candidates will work out, while the backs and ends report on Tuesdays and Thursdays. On Fridays the entire squad will work as a unit.

Assisting Coach Hanley will be Walter Holmer, backfield coach, Al Kawal, line coach, and the two freshmen coaches, Ollie Olson and Bob McKelvey.

Nevers Greeted Wildly On Lafayette Campus

EASTON, Penna., March 17 (AP)—Lafayette's campus went wild yesterday with the arrival of the new football coaching regime, headed by husky Ernie Nevers, to take over the gridiron reins.

Classes were suspended to greet the blond gridman from the Pacific coast in his first head-coaching assignment. A parade swept through the streets and over the campus, and undergraduates on all hands were visioning Nevers at the helm of a triumphant Maroon return to its "big time" position of other years.

Ernie stayed with the festivities only long enough to receive the official welcome. Then he formally began the spring practice sessions.

The former Stanford fullback succeeding the resigned Herb McCracken, brough with him Mike Michalske, one-time Penn State ace, and more recently of the Green Bay (Wis.) Packers, of the National Pro League.

Mike will be first assistant during the spring sessions, and may be signed to aid Nevers in the fall. In addition, there is the crack freshman coach, Charley Soleau, who turned out, with the help of Charley Nesi, one of Lafayette's best plebe outfits last fall.

Nevers was obviously pleased with the looks of the 50-man squad—biggest for the Maroon spring turnout in recent years, which, in the past, has averaged in the neighborhood of 30 players.

The spring sessions already have been going on for two weeks under the leadership of Soleau and Nesi. Nevers will continue them for another three weeks, instilling the Warner tactics he learned under the veteran "Pop" while at Stanford, and bringing in scrimmage during the last week or thereabouts.

Slosson vs. Hoppe

George Slosson, veteran billiard champion of 30 years and more ago, will play an exhibition game with the present champion, Willie Hoppe, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Parlor, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Receipts will be donated to the veteran, who beat Hoppe 30 years ago.

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

No. 10—The Eischiessen Displays

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—In the procession here, at the opening ceremony of the Fourth Olympic winter games, marched a loudly cheered detachment of dignified and portly gentlemen, garbed in the picturesque attire of the Tyrol. They wore leather pants, if I remember rightly, gayly embroidered jackets, and hats with an adornment like a small flue-brush at the back. These were the Eischiessen players, whose mission at the games was to furnish an exhibition of what may be termed German curling.

Subsequently, I tried my hand at this subtle sport and found it (the hand) wanting. And fresh respect was engendered for the bewhiskered veterans whom I had seen coaxing a conical wooden slider to find its proper billet to an inch. The cone in question has a handle, like that of a hand bell, at the apex, and by this one propels it in what is meant to be the desired direction. In the fingers of a novice, it appears to have strange direction-finding capacities of its own.

There are two forms of Eischiessen. In one you attempt simply to slide the cone as far away from you as possible (and the more power put behind it, incorrectly, the more reluctant it seems to travel) and in the other you follow out rules akin to those of curling or lawn bowls. A target is placed on the ice (corresponding to a "jack" on the green) and play then becomes a matter of positioning your own cones advantageously or exercising a disruptive influence on the situation established by the enemy. To do this properly takes years of practice and a heavy moustache. All the best men players here seemed to have the latter and the former was testified to by their truly fascinating skill.

The effect of Eischiessen upon a man who plays it is very much like that of bowls on the bowler. He makes strange clucking noises of encouragement to the implement that he has launched on its journey, follows through agonizedly with one leg, and, in really extreme cases, comes up the course himself, with a trot of the Charlie Chaplin variety. Ladies, it would seem, are more static.

A good game, withal, a difficult game, yielding in the Olympic displays here the following results:

For Distance

International, men—George Edenhauser, Austria (154.60 meters).
National, men—Hans Hacker, Gottessell (95.2 meters).

For Precision

International, team, men—Austria.
International, singles, men—Ignaz Reiterer, Austria.
National, team, men—Sportclub Riessersee.
National, team, women—Altonaer Schlittschuhlaufer-Verein.
National, single, men—Josef Kreitmayer, Bad Aibling.
National, singles, women—Maria Seyffarth, Riessersee.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

New York (N) 5, U. S. Naval Air Sta. 0.
St. Louis (N) 9, Brooklyn (N) 3.
Boston (N) 5, Detroit (A) 4.
Philadelphia (A) 4, House of David 0.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	25	3	18	159	121	53
Buffalo	22	6	18	106	91	50
London	21	2	22	107	119	44
Rochester	15	2	26	98	119	32
Western Division						
Detroit	26	3	17	124	100	55
Cleveland	22	3	19	133	139	47
Windsor	17	10	18	110	110	44
Pittsburgh	17	1	27	132	168	35

Result March 16
Windsor 7, Pittsburgh 6

Concord (Mass.) Boy Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 17—Victor Heyliger of Concord, Mass., has been named captain of the Michigan hockey team for next year.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 1.

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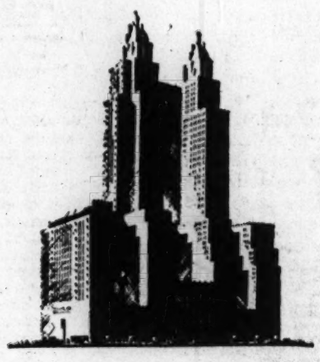

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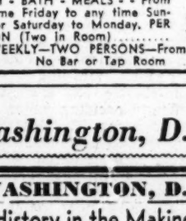

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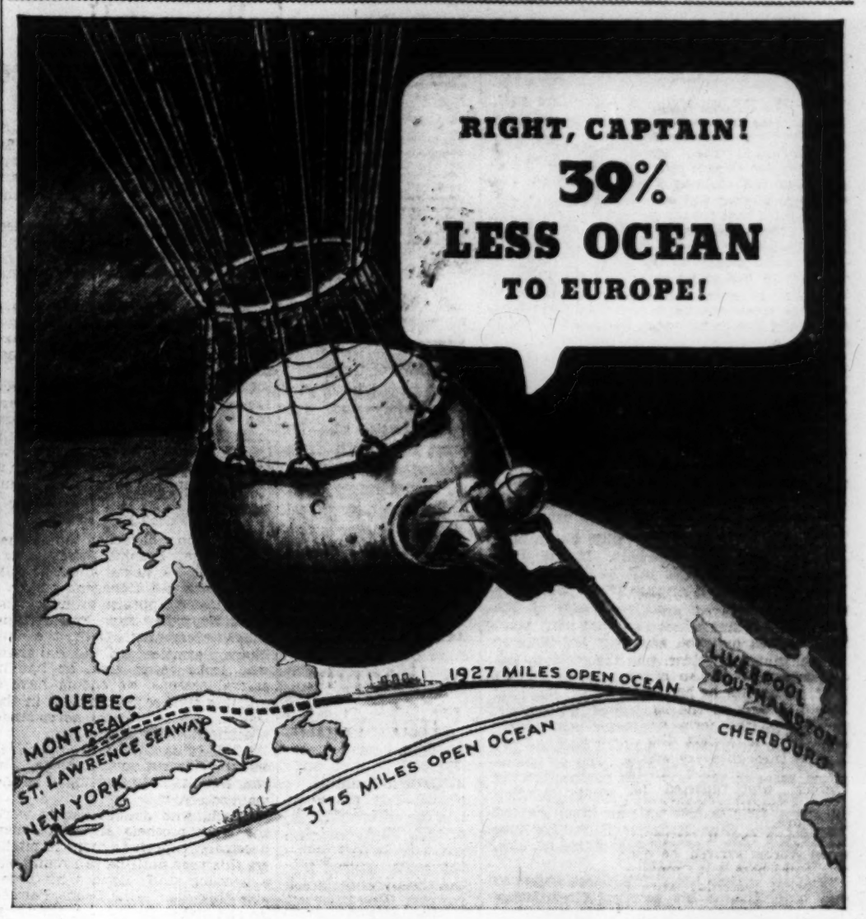

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The Home Forum

Lines of a Pilgrim Pencil

THE low-hanging sky and the August rain fill the narrow little street with a pale green light. It will not really be evening for an hour or more, but the rain and the sk would hasten its coming. Far down the street, reaching high over a pale ochre wall, the poplars of the Palace lean first to the right and then to the left with the soft pressure of the rain. From around the corner, where the *patisserie* crooks a beguiling finger at the passerby, hurry two small figures. I shut my eyes quickly, for I do not wish to recognize them as the children of the good concierge. No, I refuse—for the charm of the August storm must not be broken. They are nothing less than midget people of some ancient tale, hurrying home with precious loot hidden under one of the great trees in the magic Fontainebleau Forest. Rain capes, which end in tall black peaks over their solemn small faces, wrap them about with a goblin duskiness; the loaves of bread they are clutching are not golden in the misty light, but a frosty earth brown.

I shall step into the shelter of a doorway until they pass, for a bobbing: "Bon soir, mademoiselle!" would cause these eerily-hooded little foragers of the Forest to vanish away into the green ether of the August rain!

* * *

MONSIEUR B. HAS a way with shoes, and therefore with his customers. If he says smilingly: "These heels will be like new on Thursday afternoon at three!" to your utter amazement they are pointing neatly at the ceiling in his tiny window at that very hour. And, without a doubt, Monsieur B's Siamese cat companion is reposing in the window, too. He has never failed to be there (when he eats it is impossible to imagine!) with his long beige legs curved about a pair of red sandals, perhaps, and smoky ears pressed comfortably against the russet toe of a riding boot. As you open the door, his blue eyes, pale as moonstones, stare at you, and their coldness makes you draw back instinctively. He is guarding the shoes. Will he give up your much needed brogues? And then Monsieur B. reaches into the window and the Siamese stares at him, but with what a difference.

"You are master here," the glance seems to say; "and, though my paternal Grandfather never stepped paw out of the palace of a Prince, where all feet moved softly in slippers of satin embroidered with flaming blossoms and birds, and shoes with heels that have to be filled with nails were unknown, still, I am a guard as was my royal Grandfather, and we protect our own!"

You take your shoes and Monsieur bows you out, but the cat's presence seems to reach through the glass of the window. Strange smoke-and-beige exile with the pale eyes, who ponders on ancestral palaces and people with run down heels!

* * *

THE MOTOR BUS and the Hispano Suiza zoom by bound for Paris, and their hurried breathing is carried back on the July air; but the little town does not open even one eye inquisitively. From across a field of golden ochre grass, that slips into a cool blue-green where a brook edges its way through, the houses and barns touch shoulders in gentle camaraderie. In the center of them all, the sturdy little church adds its gray note of summer peace. Now and then, a breeze climbs up into the poplars and twists the leaves, so that their silver backs catch the rays of the sun, and then with waggish perversity drops to the ground in search of other playfellows; but all else is as still as the bewitched castle that drowsed away the years.

Have we forgotten, however, that this is the road to Paris? That an orange and black roadster is rushing toward us over the hill? "Out of the way, out of the way!" it screams rudely. But to the little town it is nothing more annoying than a cocksure bumblebee, that will cause no real disturbance if one leaves it entirely alone.

* * *

LA SAINTE CHAPELLE stands in cloistered silence in the heart of Paris. The cold page of the history book tells of Louis IX—good Saint Louis, who built it on his return from the Eighth Crusade as a fitting tribute to express his deep reverence for Christianity. So runs the story of the printed page; but the aroma, the strange secluded gentleness of this shrine of jewels is not there. No, it is not in the words that tell of Louis' mystical offering to a troubled and struggling people, but in the air that one breathes in this tiny structure which seems to have been imprisoned within its walls through the centuries. Never has that air, loaded with the infinitesimal scraps of color that dart from the glowing windows, escaped into the world outside. And so tenderly smiles La Sainte Chapelle—

* * *

IT IS SIX o'clock—late afternoon, and the Gardens stretch away from the gates of the Château in lines and squares of lemon and magenta and dull blue-green. It is not only six o'clock—late afternoon, but it is September, and the air is weighted with the faintest breath of cold. Three bent figures, in dull black skirts and jackets and hats, are still knitting under the neatly clipped trees. They have forgotten the time, and their voices rise in a small chorus that joins the rustling of the little breezes of early evening.

The dust of the paths is white and powdery; leaves of the palest yellow spot the way, gathering in careless drifts of faded color at the base of the filigreed iron gates. Ah, yes—summer may spread a more lush feast of tone that leaps from the primly ordered rows and squares of the gardens in fabled Fontainebleau, but it is September that places a mysterious frosty finger on the lips of the years, and whispers to the richly eager wanderers and to the indolent that tread the paths: "You can never really probe the secrets of this enchantment, for it is locked away tightly in cream-colored walls, in every leaf, in every blossom and fountain, and in the drifting powdered soil of early autumn beneath your feet!"

V. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

PORTRAIT OF PRINCE FEDERIGO D'URBINO, *by Baroccio*

THIS delightful child-portrait, which hangs in the public gallery of the old city of Lucca in Tuscany, represents the little Prince Federigo of Urbino who, as the inscription above his head indicates, was two years old when this picture was painted in 1607. The painter of the portrait is the artist, Federigo Baroccio of Urbino, to whom Vasari refers as "a youth of great promise."

It is a charming portrait, and little Federigo, with his steady gaze and careful pose, makes us feel that he took seriously this matter of his portrait. He wears a red frock with a stiff bell-skirt, the whole lavishly trimmed with gold galloon, and a red sash with gold-laced ends tied in a bow in front. The sleeves are white, seamed with gold; he has white stockings and quaint little flat sandals tied with red. In one hand he holds a wooden bat, in the other a white ball, and both arms are held well out from his fine bell-skirts so that no detail may be hidden, no fold disturbed.

His brown hair, slightly curling, leaves uncovered the fine forehead, beneath which two big brown eyes gaze straight out of the picture. He has a quaint little nose, a long upper lip, a curly baby mouth and dimpled chin.

His family home was in the magnificent Ducal palace of Urbino, which still dominates the old city. It was described by the sixteenth-century writer, Baldassare Castiglione, as being, "according to the opinion of many, the most beautiful to be found in all Italy," and which was so well furnished with every opportune thing as to appear rather "a city in the form of a palace."

Landscape in Glass

THIS landscape spun of glass, this pond,
This meadow and this muted glen,
Sleep for an instant, though beyond
Sandaled Spring tarries once again.

This dim hiatus will not last.
Lo, suddenly a wren will start,
A crocus its soft emerald cast,
The brook reveal its liquid heart.

Have patience. Suddenly will stir
A flower from this ivory sheath,
And music, the frail whisperer,
Unfold the lily and the leaf.

Already on the lintel now,
Standing, we may feel drowsily
The touch of April on the brow,
Wind blowing salty from the sea.

HAROLD VINAL

"The Lord is my shepherd"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TENDERLY appealing metaphor, the sweet singer of Israel sets forth in the opening sentence of the incomparable twenty-third Psalm the love, the care, the protection which the divine Father has for all His children. To gain its full significance, one needs to know something of the relation of the faithful shepherd of the East to his flock. He is indeed their guardian from all danger. He leads them to green pastures, to favorable feeding places; he takes them to the streamside, the still waters where, with no danger from a swift-running current, their thirst may be slaked. He cares for their hurts; he sees them folded at night safe from all harm—from marauding beast, from foe of every type. So complete is his care for them that a warm attachment springs up between them. The shepherd loves his sheep.

The writer cherishes a picture seen from his window of a shepherd near Jerusalem who invariably, as the twilight fell in the little valley of the Kidron, under Olivet, led his flock into a deep cave in the rocky hillside, and after all were safely housed, closed the entrance with piles of empty oil tins to form a barrier against the natural enemies to his charges. The true shepherd does not drive but leads his flock about, only exercising such restraint as seems necessary to keep them out of harm's way.

How perfectly, then, does the relation of the shepherd to his sheep exemplify the care which God has for His children, His flock! The divine Father-Mother God does care for all His children with a love and tenderness far above human comprehension. So complete is His provision for their welfare that there is nothing lacking; no least want that is not already supplied. The divine Love which creates and constitutes man maintains His creation in perfection and unchanging bliss.

This perfect state of being belongs to the real man, now and always. The question arises, How may mortals gain this sense of protection, lay hold of these priceless blessings in order to bring them into present experience? It is this problem that Christian Science is solving today for all who will walk in the way of salvation made clear by Christ Jesus, the Founder of Christianity, and set forth so clearly by Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." As we gain an understanding of God and man, of reality; as we lay hold of the facts of being, the great truth unfolds that since man is God's veritable image and likeness, expressing or reflecting the divine qualities, man possesses nothing underived from God. And furthermore, since God is good, is Love and Life, man expresses good, love, and life in his eternal status as the son of God. As a mortal lays hold of these facts, the false concept of man passes away, and he becomes aware of his true selfhood, possessing all good by reflection. Nothing is lacking. He expresses that harmony which is perfect health; he is folded in the arms of infinite Love, safe from all harm. His every need is met, since the All-Father, Spirit, is the only real substance. As this truth dawns upon our consciousness, how truly can we say, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want"!

As even a glimpse of this heavenly state is gained, as it is realized that this condition pertains not to some far-off time and place but is possible of realization here and now, does it not seem that the gaining of it is worth our every effort? This state of consciousness is indeed the "pearl of great price," the most precious of all possessions. Why? Because it includes all blessedness, and once gained, is permanent. And it brings a full realization that God has already done all for His children. Our need, then, is always to claim this bounty, to insist upon our present possession of all that is necessary to harmonious and scientific existence; to claim all that the Great Shepherd has provided for each of His flock.

In the fourth Gospel, Jesus makes much of the metaphor of the shepherd and his sheep. He distinguishes sharply between the good shepherd and the bad shepherd, the hireling. Of the former, he asserts, "the good shepherd," which Christ Jesus declared himself to be, giveth his "life for the sheep." But the hireling, who serves not for love of his flock but merely for the pay, is the bad shepherd, who flees in the face of danger.

The obedient are pleased to follow the shepherd, in full faith as to their safety under his leadership. Those who seek the divine shepherding most successfully do this with a faith buttressed by understanding. Then does the care of the Great Shepherd make itself manifest; then it is that they may dwell in perfect security "beside the still waters." Mrs. Eddy utilized this beautiful metaphor in one of her best loved poems. The words (Poems, p. 14),

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,"

acknowledge the leadership of the divine Shepherd and mankind's need for His love and protecting care over the steep road of human experience. The verses that follow bring perfect assurance of the blessings which befall those who willingly accept and obediently follow the will of this most loving Shepherd.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gratitude

WHO could be dismayed
At anything,
With three adventurous squirrels
In possession
Of one's only tree
In a city back yard?

EVELYN BROWN ROBINSON

„Der Herr ist mein Hirte"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN EINEM ansprechenden Bilde schildert der liebliche Sänger Israels im ersten Satz des unvergleichlichen 23. Psalms die Liebe, die Fürsorge und den Schutz des göttlichen Vaters für alle Seine Kinder. Um die volle Bedeutung zu gewinnen, muß man etwas von der Beziehung des treuen orientalischen Hirten zu seiner Herde wissen. Er ist in der Tat ihr Beschützer vor aller Gefahr. Er führt sie auf grüne Auen, auf gute Weiden; er bringt sie zum Bach, zum frischen Wasser, wo sie in ungestörter Ruhe ihren Durst löschen können. Er pflegt ihre Wunden; er sorgt dafür, daß sie nachts in ihren Hürden vor aller Gefahr, vor umherstreifenden Raubtieren, vor Feinden jeder Art geschützt sind. Die Fürsorge, die er ihnen angedeihen läßt, ist so vollständig, daß eine gegenseitige innige Anhänglichkeit entsteht. Der Hirte liebt seine Schafe.

Der Verfasser erinnert sich gern eines Bildes, das er von seinem Fenster aus sah: eines Hirten, der in der Nähe von Jerusalem in dem kleinen Kidrontale am Fuße des Ölbergs seine Herde abends bei anbrechender Dämmerung in eine tiefe Felsenhöhle am Berghang führte und nach ihrer sicheren Unterbringung den Eingang zur Abwehr der Naturfeinde seiner Schützlinge mit einem Haufen leerer Ölkannen verschloß. Der treue Hirte treibt seine Herde nicht, sondern führt sie und legt ihr nur insoweit Beschränkungen auf, als es nötig scheint, sie vor Unheil zu bewahren.

Wie vollkommen also das Verhältnis des Hirten zu seinen Schafen die Fürsorge veranschaulicht, die Gott Seinen Kindern, Seiner Herde, angedeihen läßt! Der göttliche Vater-Mutter-Gott sorgt für alle Seine Kinder mit einer Liebe und einer Zärtlichkeit, die das menschliche Verstehen weit übersteigt. So vollkommen ist Seine Fürsorge für ihr Wohlergehen, daß nichts fehlt; jedes geringste Bedürfnis ist schon befriedigt. Die göttliche Liebe, die den Menschen schafft und einsetzt, erhält Gottes Schöpfung in Vollkommenheit und unveränderlicher Glückseligkeit.

In diesem vollkommenen Zustand des Seins befindet sich der wirkliche Mensch jetzt und immerdar. Es erhebt sich die Frage: Wie können die Sterblichen diesen Schutz gewinnen, in den Besitz dieser unschätzbaren Segnungen gelangen, um sie jetzt in Erfahrung zu bringen? Dieses Problem löst heute die Christliche Wissenschaft für alle, die den Erlösungsweg gehen wollen, den Christus Jesus, der Gründer des Christentums, klar machte, und den Mary Baker Eddy in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" so klar darlegte. Wenn wir Gott und den Menschen, die Wirklichkeit, verstehen lernen, wenn wir die Tatsachen des Seins erfassen, entfaltet sich uns die große Wahrheit, daß der Mensch, da er Gottes wahres Bild und Gleichnis ist und die göttlichen Eigenschaften ausdrückt und widerspiegelt, nichts besitzt, was nicht von Gott stammt. Und da Gott ferner gut ist, da Er die Liebe und das Leben ist, drückt der Mensch in seinem ewigen Stand als der Sohn Gottes Güte, Liebe und Leben aus. Wenn ein Sterblicher diese Tatsachen erfaßt, vergeht die falsche Vorstellung vom Menschen, und er wird sich seines wahren Selbst bewußt, das alles Gute durch Widerspiegelung besitzt. Es fehlt nichts. Er drückt die Harmonie aus, die vollkommene Gesundheit ist; er ist in den Armen der unendlichen Liebe vor allem Schaden sicher. Alle seine Bedürfnisse sind befriedigt, da der Allvater, der Geist, die einzige wirkliche Substanz ist. Wie wahrhaft wir, wenn wir uns dieser Wahrheit bewußt werden, doch sagen können: „Der Herr ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln"!

Selbst wenn wir nur einen Schimmer dieses himmlischen Zustandes erlangen, scheint es nicht dennoch der Mühe wert, alles daranzusetzen, diesen Zustand zu erlangen, wenn wir erkennen, daß er sich auf keine ferne Zukunft und keinen weitentfernten Ort bezieht, sondern hier und jetzt verwirklicht werden kann? Dieser Bewußtseinszustand ist in der Tat die „köstliche Perle", der köstlichste Besitz. Warum? Weil er allen Segen in sich schließt und, wenn er einmal erlangt ist, dauernd ist. Und er läßt einen völlig erkennen, daß Gott schon alles für Seine Kinder getan hat. Was also not tut, ist, diese Fülle immer zu beanspruchen; darauf zu bestehen, daß wir jetzt alles besitzen, was zum harmonischen und wissenschaftlichen Dasein nötig ist; alles zu beanspruchen, was der große Hirte für jeden in Seiner Herde vorgesehen hat.

Im vierten Evangelium gebraucht Jesus oft das Bild vom Hirten und seinen Schafen. Er unterscheidet scharf zwischen dem guten und dem schlechten Hirten, dem Mietling. Von jenem behauptet er: „Der gute Hirte"—nach seiner eigenen Erklärung Christus Jesus selber—„läßt sein Leben für die Schafe". Der Mietling dagegen, der nicht aus Liebe zu seiner Herde sondern nur um der Bezahlung willen arbeitet, ist der schlechte Hirte, der vor Gefahr flieht.

Die Gehorsamen folgen dem Hirten gern in vollem Glauben an ihre Sicherheit unter seiner Führung. Wenn wir den göttlichen Hirten suchen, sind wir am erfolgreichsten, wenn unser Glaube auf Verständnis beruht. Dann bekundet sich die Fürsorge des großen Hirten, dann können wir in vollkommener Geborgenheit „am frischen Wasser" weilen. Mrs. Eddy gebrauchte dieses herrliche Bild in einem ihrer beliebtesten Gedichte. Die Worte (Gedichte, S. 14):

„Hirte mein, zeige mir, wie ich soll gehn
Über die steilen, die einsamen Höh'n",

bestätigen die Führung des göttlichen Hirten und das Bedürfnis der Menschen nach Seiner Liebe und Seiner beschützenden Fürsorge auf dem steilen Wege der menschlichen Erfahrung. Die folgenden Verse enthalten die vollkommene Zusicherung der Segnungen, die denen zufallen, die gern auf den Willen dieses liebenden Hirten hören und ihn gehorsam befolgen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Why I Live in the Country

THE English village sweetens England and English life as the salt mill, in the fairy story, salts the sea. Town people feel this and country people know it as well. A townsman long since turned countryman, who has the zeal of the convert and a knowledge of both worlds asked a number of people to say in The Countryman—a green quarterly full of green thoughts—why they chose to live in the country. It was like asking a man why he ate and drank: and the question proved difficult to answer because you cannot go behind an axiom and argue about its reasonableness. My answer was something like this: I lived as a boy in the deep country, nine miles from a town or railway and five miles (as Sydney Smith used to lament) from a lemon. Our thoughts and ways were country thoughts and ways; and I do not think any of us ever came near to feeling that any moment was dull. There was always a choice of many things to do. When a man is so bred, life loses half its meaning if he is long in a town, however much he may enjoy the town and desire to visit it. The daily touch with the year, with the longer days and shorter days, with the seasons and their weather, with the calendar marked by plant, insect, bird, man, farm rotation and what not becomes almost a spiritual or at least a sensuous necessity. In the town the betweentimes always touch boredom. You must try to achieve happiness by a succession of pleasure or duties, and the method is as mistaken as attempting to maintain a continuous light by striking matches. In the country the betweentimes are the really satisfying times, the glow of the fires when the flames are over or to come. You dislike to go indoors even in winter. You want to hear the blackbird's hilarious cackle before he goes to roost. You want to move, as well as hear and see and smell.

I could of course give scores of little concrete reasons why I live in the country, why I should feel cut off from "the free play of life" (which is the best definition of happiness) when prisoned among streets and houses; but the inner reason for preferring the country is beyond particular detail and compelling; no comparison is so much as challenged. Some may call the reason mystic, but that cannot be helped: it is the real reason, and it is this, urban things are felt to be secondary and country things primal. The happy countryman is quite definitely conscious of a communion with the world about him. Wordsworth puts the feeling better than anyone else in literature—in Tintern Abbey and the Prelude; but we all feel what he felt in our minor degrees. . . . You may desire periods in the town where wits are quicker, amusements more various, the multitude of people more stirring and in some ways life freer from the bonds of criticism. In the country you must do as countrymen do, or you are as much out of place as a pink tiled bungalow among thatched cottages. In the town you may do exactly as you please and no one that matters is a penny the wiser. Yet you touch a higher liberty when you are alone on a hill where (as a dweller in Idbury once said) there is "plenty of place for the moon" than in the neighbourhood of any artificial light. "It is good for us to be here"—that is the heart of the feeling.—SIR WILLIAM BEACH THOMAS, in "Village England." (London: Maclehose. New York: Macmillan.)

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Child s Star Song

(Hopi Indian)

SKY-FLOWERS
Bright among the fields
Of the night,
White flowers
Growing in the dark places
Between the hill-rows
And the moon.
If I had the swift wings of the hawk,
Bright blossoms would I gather
For the black hair of my Mother,
Out of the lonely fields of the night,
White blossoms for the long, black hair
Of my Mother.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Across the Sound to Malmø

ALONG the quays of the beautiful water world of Copenhagen, there is a leisurely, well-ordered activity. This activity is accompanied by creaking cordage, rattling pulleys, and the lap of water as the vessels pass and repass. The trim little green and white ferry boat is setting forth on one of its daily trips to Malmø, in Sweden, just across the Øresund, that strip of blue water dividing Denmark from Sweden. Past the shipbuilding yards, docks and warehouses, it goes. In the neighborhood of the Royal Yards, grim-looking warships are at anchor, remains of what was, half a century ago, a large fleet for a small country. Cruising liners are awaiting the return of their holiday quests; cargo vessels plod into the harbor laden with British Beckton coke; ubiquitous ferries and motor boats ply between the island of Trekroner—once a small battery—while yachts, pleasure boats and fishing vessels thread their way through the blue waters of Øresund.

It is a multi-colored picture, left behind as one crosses to Malmø! The beech forests skirt the shores of Denmark and, from this beautiful background of intense green, the little suburbs dotted along the coast resemble miniature dolls' houses. The high white tower of Hvidøre, near Klampenborg, the home of the late Empress Dagmar of Russia, stands clearly out against the green.

The shrill cry of gulls follows the ferry boat out to sea, the birds meeting and passing and wheeling round the boat with faultless grace. To watch the intricate movements of each bird sailing in circles, without the flapping of wings, is a fascinating experience.

In the brilliant sunshine, Sweden lies a thin line of ochre on the horizon. As it grows nearer, green slopes and low cliffs with sheltered coves and sandy beaches reveal themselves behind a thin line of white breakers. Nowhere in the world does the sky appear to be so high as in these northern latitudes. Here during the long summer nights, which are known in Denmark as "the light nights," one can read out of doors at ten o'clock as clearly as at midday.

The masts of the moored vessels rise slimly and gracefully along the wharves and piers, and the shrill whistle of heavily laden cargo vessels greet the ferry boat passengers. Leisurely it enters the prosperous port, with its substantial public buildings, beautiful gardens and flowers—emblems of the rich productiveness of these virile northern states.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy
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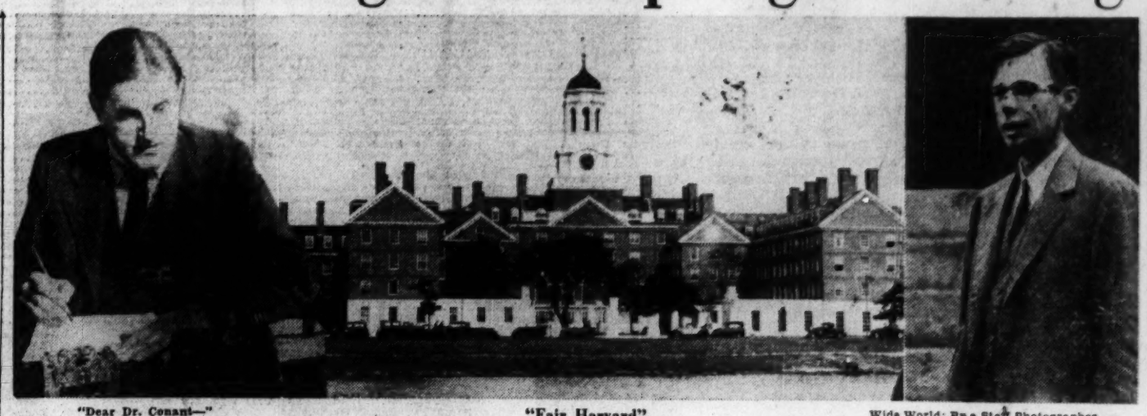
Goodwin Challenges Boston's Right to Stop Night 'Tooting'

Boston News Today:

Gallagher Named WPA Drama Head for Mass.
C. D. Parker Placed on Probation by Court
Variety of Weather Promised for Next 24 Hours
Harvard Has No Comment on Hanfstaengl Offer
Edison Reports Larger Business Volume



"Dear Dr. Conant—" Ernst Hanfstaengl — "Fair Harvard" — Wide World: By a Staff Photographer "I'm Not Eager—" Dr. James Bryant Conant

Figuring in the Controversy Over Proposed Hanfstaengl Scholarships

Auto Horns:

Goodwin Says Boston Can't Prohibit Tooting

The City Council had no right to pass an anti-noise ordinance which would make it unlawful to sound automobile horns in Boston between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m., Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin declared today.

About the same hour Mayor Mansfield, down at City Hall, announced that he planned to withhold his signature for one week rather than have the ordinance operative at 11 o'clock tonight.

By the terms of the proposed ordinance—similar to one now in effect in New York—sleep was going to be sleep henceforth—at least from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.—and not a cacophony of squawks and shrills at intersections or blasting pedestrians out of the way. Passage of the order yesterday by City Council followed a wordy session at which possible injustices to drivers were pointed out. It was also brought to the attention of the legislators that hotels backing the abatement of street noise allow their orchestras to fiddle along until 1 a. m.

Mr. Goodwin's statement said (1) there is law enough to cover this nuisance; (2) city council went beyond its jurisdiction in making the regulation. The registrar spoke from experience. He recalled back in 1926 making a regulation covering exhausts on automobiles—under his power to make "rules and regulations"—and then having the Supreme Court rule on an appeal that he was "without lawful authority to make regulations in conflict with existing statutes" and that in delegating this power to the registrar the legislature "did not intend to vest in him discretionary powers to regulate something already regulated by existing statutes."

Citing Section 16, Chapter 90 (G. L.), Mr. Goodwin invited the attention of Mayor and Council (and city counsel) to: "No person operating a motor vehicle shall in a thickly settled or business district open the muffler cutout or sound a bell, horn or other device for signaling so as to make a harsh, objectionable or unreasonable noise."

First fine for violation is not more than $25; second time, $25-$50; third and thereafter, $50-$100—as against an "up to $20 penalty provided in the ordinance council passed on an 11-8 vote yesterday.

Mayor Mansfield pointed out that haste was of no moment, that large crowds of motorists probably would be returning home tonight after a holiday and that a week would give the public an opportunity to work up to the law.

"In any event I should think that the courts would be reasonably lenient in enforcing the penalty until the public was thoroughly aware of the change."

WPA Drama:

Gallagher Officially Named as State Director

With confirmation from Washington that Leonard L. Gallagher, veteran theater man, has been officially appointed state director of WPA drama for Massachusetts, definite hope was felt today that order would soon be brought from what officials have admitted is presently a chaos. It was understood today that Mr. Gallagher will:

1. Weed out certain members of the state staff whose experience has in no way qualified them as theater men, and replace these individuals with more efficient assistants.

2. Choose from a list of plays including "The Patsy," "The Late Christopher Bean," "The Ladder," several productions which will go into immediate production.

3. Make a study of complaints from all sources for the purpose of adjusting allegedly unfair conditions. But Mr. Gallagher emphasizes he feels that complaints are in many cases not justified.

Parker:

Found Guilty of Larceny He's Placed on Probation

Final chapter in a stock debacle which lost at least $21,000,000 to some 10,000 investors came today when Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court placed on probation Chauncey D. Parker, head of the C. D. Parker Company, brokers. Mr. Parker had been indicted on the charge of stealing $18,500 in bonds entrusted to his care by Mrs. Annie Gilberte of Lincolnville, Maine.

Decline and fall of the Parker firm commenced in April last year, following the suicide of Bowen Tufts of Winchester, an official of the Parker company and its two principal affiliates. Federal and state investigations of the company followed. Simultaneously, Attorney David Stoneman, counsel for Parker stockholders, asked an accounting of funds.

"The public invested $16,000,000 in a stock of Seaboard (Seaboard Utility Share Corporation) and $8,000,000 in stock of Railroad (Railroad Shares Corporation). Both corporations were promoted and controlled by C. D. Parker & Co., Inc. The assets are of little value except the indebtedness of the Parker company to the two corporations. . . . This company owes Seaboard $2,100,000 and Railroad $4,000,000."

In March, 1935, Parker himself was secretly indicted for the theft of Mrs. Gilberte's bonds, although this was not disclosed by authorities until about two months ago. The specific charge stated she had placed $18,500 worth of bonds for safe keeping in a C. D. Parker safety box. Parker was alleged to have pledged these funds for a personal note, defaulted, lost the securities.

After the firm's license was revoked for "conducting its business as a broker in a fraudulent manner," it was disclosed that the Parker company had been insolvent for seven years and that of the $21,000,000 received in investments it had left only $100,000. By listing its stocks at cost value instead of at depreciated value, Parker and his associates managed to keep up the false front of prosperity, it was charged. A particular transaction which received publicity was the paper loan of $8,000,000 to the C. D. Parker Company by the Railroad Shares Corporation after it had declared its total assets to be only $1,000,000. On August 10, the firm was petitioned into bankruptcy.

Full restitution has been made to Mrs. Wilberte and, because he was said to be broken mentally and physically, Parker was put on probation.

Hanfstaengl:

'Whether or Not' He Will Send Harvard Man to Munich

Harvard University officials today refused to comment upon the letter to the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, from Ernest F. S. Hanfstaengl, Foreign Press Chief for the German Government, who declared that he would send some Harvard man to Munich as a visiting student next fall, "with or without President Conant." Herr Hanfstaengl also stated that his offer of $10,000 for scholarships was still good, even though the university has repeatedly turned down this and other donations.

The original controversy arose in June, 1934, when Herr Hanfstaengl, Harvard '09, contributed $1500 to a class fund which was duly accepted and acknowledged by Harvard officials. Three months later, he offered a $1000 scholarship which was peremptorily turned down. At that time, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, wrote Herr Hanfstaengl that Harvard could not accept a gift "from one who is so closely associated with a political party which has inflicted damage upon the universities of Germany."

At that time, the German press chief told a Monitor reporter he intended to keep on submitting and increasing his offers until one of them was accepted.

Edison:

Company Reports Biggest Year of Output

"Our customers purchased more appliances and used more electricity than in any other year in the company's history."

This statement to stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company that "your company shared to a limited extent in the general business improvement in 1935," at the 51st annual meeting today, brought the qualification that "as rates were reduced again, however—for the second time within a year—operating revenues were practically the same as in 1934."

Operating expenses increased, more than offsetting substantial savings effected in interest and discount payments. The income balance of $5,045,787.31 at December 31, 1935 represented earnings of $9.43 a share, as compared with $5,187,790.09, or $9.70 a share at December 31, 1934.

Joseph P. Manning and T. Jefferson Coolidge were elected directors to fill the places of Charles F. Adams and I. Tucker Burr, who resigned. Re-elections to the board were as follows: John S. Ames, Robert Amory, Walter C. Baylies, Frank D. Comerford, Thomas K. Cummins, William Dexter, Frederic C. Dumaine Jr., Leavitt L. Edgar, Robert F. Herrick and Sidney Hosmer.

Officers re-elected were: Frank D. Comerford, president; Thomas K. Cummins, vice-president; Sidney Hosmer, vice-president and general manager; Leavitt L. Edgar, vice-president; Thomas K. Cummins, treasurer; Fred G. Havlin, clerk and assistant treasurer; William H. Carrasco, assistant clerk.

Weather:

The Breath of Spring Sweeps Over Late Winter

Springy steps and tra-la-la fragrance to the air on the way to work today found verification in the official thermometer which around noon stamped this "spring" day as the warmest day of winter—62 degrees. That is within four points of the record, 66 degrees, last year and the warmest since Nov. 11 last.

But for the next 24 hours there will be variety. Rain is forecast, turning to snow tomorrow and by tomorrow night freezing temperature or below. Simultaneously there will be gales from the southeast off the coast, shifting here and passing out to sea.

Flood areas in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will be visited with more rain and warmer weather tonight, possibly heavy rainfall in the interior. But as this rain will change to snow, with a marked drop in temperature, the probability of further increase in the runoff will be lessened, according to the weather bureau.

The bureau at Portland predicted one to two inches of rain over Maine as part of the southeast gales.

Flood Control Plans Urged In New Hampshire

Storage Reservoirs Held Solution of Problem Confronting State

Federal Aid Sought

Three Projects Submitted By Resources Board Would Cost $8,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 17—Asserting that damage caused by last week's flood could have been prevented if water storage reservoirs had been available, John Jacobson Jr., chairman of the state water resources board, yesterday wired New Hampshire's congressmen an urgent appeal for federal funds to construct such reservoirs as security against future floods.

In his telegram Mr. Jacobson explained that his board has nearly completed plans for three flood control projects which would cost approximately $8,000,000, "probably less than total damages" for the recent flood. Provision for financing these projects with state and federal co-operation on a 55-45 per cent basis was made at the last session of the state legislature.

Lack of Funds

Mr. Jacobson pointed out that although the Public Works Administration has approved the projects, they have been held up because of lack of a PWA allotment. "I urge," he wired, "immediate government action through existing or new legislation and agencies to forward a flood control and storage program in New Hampshire."

The three reservoirs, which Mr. Jacobson believes would not only avert flood damage but would be of considerable value to industry by providing water power in periods of low water, are proposed at Livermore Falls on the Pemigewasset River in the town of Campton, at Suncook Pond on the Suncook River in Barnstead and on the Blackwater River in Webster, which runs into the Contoocook River and then into the Merrimac.

Hold Back Water

The reservoirs would, by use of dams, divert and hold back abnormally high water from overflowing and causing damage in river valleys and, in the case of the Blackwater project, would serve to check drainage from melting snow on Kearsarge Mountain.

Had the Livermore Falls reservoir, an artificial lake 18 miles long with a capacity of 12,000,000,000 cubic feet, been in use, it would, according to Mr. Jacobson, have taken care of flood water that isolated Plymouth and damaged property in the Merrimac River Valley. And with the other two, whose combined capacity would be more than 16,000,000,000 cubic feet, it would have probably saved the private bridge in the Amoskeag mill yards at Manchester and might have saved the Boston & Maine railroad bridge on the Weare branch in that city.

In support of Mr. Jacobson's contentions, state authorities have received reports that recently completed flood control reservoirs in Vermont saved that State thousands of dollars in damage during the recent flood.

Water at New High Mark Behind Dam at East Barre

BARRE, Vt., March 17 (AP)—Water impounded back of the flood control dam above East Barre reached a new high level today of 24.8 feet as compared with 22.10 last week. Heavy rain during the night was responsible for a four-inch rise between 5 and 7 a. m.

Water reached the second floor of the Flint Sawmill and a cow and two oxen were removed from a stable to safety.

A bridge on the crossroad from Orange to Washington County highway was floating toward the dam.

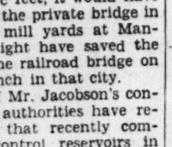
Lowell, Mass., March 17 (AP)—The Concord River, although dropping slightly, still was running high enough today to tie up industrial plants along its banks.

The Waterhead Mills, forced to close yesterday, probably will not resume until Thursday. The shutdown affects 300 employees.

The Merrimack River, meanwhile, rapidly was returning to normal ...owage.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday, possibly changing to snow Wednesday; much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing; strong southeast winds, possibly gales off the coast, shifting to northwesterly Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and warmer, probably heavy rain in the interior, Wednesday rain, possibly changing to snow and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday rain, possibly changing to snow and much colder.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Southeast gales tonight, shifting to west or northwest on Wednesday and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	59	Minneapolis	22	36
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	48	82
Chicago	32	38	New York	50	58
Denver	36	56	Norfolk	62	74
Helena	36	54	Philadelphia	58	72
Jacksonville	52	80	St. Louis	32	46
Kansas City	32	52	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	64	74	Washington	62	76
Miami	68	72			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., March 16.
B—Maximum, March 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:13 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Tuesday, 5:31 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:21 p. m.

Expert Finds Weak Points In Sliding Scales

Marshall Says the Utility Rates Plan Would Freeze $183,000,000 in Water

It Favors Companies

Proposes Stronger Regulation of the Utilities Under the Present System

Massachusetts' adoption of the sliding scale system of rate-making for gas and electric companies after the much-publicized Washington Plan would mean "the freezing of $183,000,000 worth of water in utility securities," Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston rate expert, charged today.

Mr. Marshall has been one of the chief opponents of the present utility setup in Massachusetts, annually submitting legislation designed to bolster utility regulation. As proponents of the sliding scale system have based most of their arguments on the success of the Washington Plan, Mr. Marshall has studied the plan thoroughly and claims to have found several weak points.

Favors Utilities

He views the sliding scale system as something desired by the utility companies, although it has been opposed by several utility representatives at public hearings. Mr. Marshall contends the plan "would insure the permanency of the holding company structure which is responsible today for the high consumer rates."

Through holding company development in Massachusetts, Mr. Marshall has frequently charged, there has been a $183,000,000 "write-up" in utility assets. In other words the stock has been watered to that extent.

If the Washington Plan were adopted in Massachusetts, that "writeup," or a major portion of it, would be legalized in the compromise rate bases of the companies and all chance gradually to "squeeze out the water" would be lost, he averred.

Revealed Facts

To undermine proponent arguments, Mr. Marshall revealed the facts he discovered through his research on the Washington Plan. Under it, as originally established in 1924, he said, a "writeup" of $6,500,000 in the assets of the company was legalized in the rate base through a court order. Mr. Marshall charged this was done despite the fact that various state regulatory bodies have sharply condemned "writeups."

When the rate base of the Potomac Electric Power Company was established under the Washington Plan, it was legalized at $32,500,000, when the actual plant value was $26,000,000, including the depreciation reserve and the surplus built up through consumer rates, Mr. Marshall insisted. In Massachusetts, he said, the legal rate base would be only $19,000,000, figured on the par value of outstanding stock plus premium. But taking $26,000,000 as a fair figure, Mr. Marshall added, there was a "writeup" of $6,500,000.

Rose to $66,000,000

In 1934, Mr. Marshall pointed out, the rate base rose to $66,000,000 through increase in plant holdings and an increase in the customer-built surplus. And, he pointed out, the consumers through their rates, contributed $32,595,000 to plant construction between 1920 and 1934.

Yet, Mr. Marshall contended, the plant value actually is $60,570,000, including the depreciation reserve and the surplus, according to the company books. However, the company is allowed to earn a rate of return on the $66,000,000 figure. In Massachusetts the rate base would now be $29,000,000 on such a plant, Mr. Marshall argued.

Mr. Marshall declared the Washington sliding scale plan was established for the Potomac plant as a means to save the financial standing of the holding company owner, the Washington Electric and Railway Company. The railway was in shaky financial condition and needed more revenue to meet its 5 per cent dividend requirements. It was earning only a 3.78 per cent dividend.

Larger Rate Base

A larger rate base, coupled with legalized increased profits shared with customers, Mr. Marshall explained, accomplished the holding company's purpose. As a result of the sliding scale arrangement the holding company's earnings on its $6,000,000 worth of common stock have jumped from 16 per cent to 38 per cent. In the last 13 years the holding company has received dividends totaling $19,560,000 on its $6,000,000 investment, he revealed.

True, the consumers' rate went down from an average of 3.71 cents in 1928 to 2.65 cents per kilowatt hour in 1933, Mr. Marshall said, but the company's profits were excessive at the same time. Through its $19,560,000 dividend from the power company the railway company has paid $13,587,000 in railway dividends and added $5,973,000 to its railway surplus. It meant the salvation of the railway.

However, Mr. Marshall declared, the electric consumers paid for the railway through power rates which were higher than they should be. The excess profits, he charged, should have been returned to the consumers in rate reductions. But under the Washington Plan the company is allowed to earn tremendous profits.

Mr. Marshall contended the sliding scale plan works to some consumer advantage in a boom period and added that the Washington Plan's success is tied to the tremendous expansion of Washington, D. C., during the last decade. He pointed out that power consumption in Washington increased from 138,000,000 kilowatt hours annually in 1927 to 253,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1934.

Election of Councilors-at-Large Urged in New Charter Drive

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston's City Charter is again center of reform agitation. Various municipal forces are once more organizing to fight for a change in method of electing City Councilors. The present system, election of a councilor for each one of the 22 wards of the city, has long been displeasing to many politicians, municipal organizations and even to members of the Legislature itself.

A return to the former method of electing the councilors at large to represent the whole city, rather than merely one of its 22 divisions, is the reform most widely advocated. It was in behalf of this form of election, which prevailed until 1924, that City Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., of Dorchester, introduced a bill into this session of the Legislature.

Councilor Backs Plan

Speaking before the Legislative Committee on Cities, which has the bill under discussion, Councilor Wilson revealed that a large number of the present City Councilors are in favor of the change, even though it might mean the loss of their jobs. The City Council chamber has been the scene of much agitation on the subject and last year a bill similar to Mr. Wilson's was introduced into the Legislature. This body, however, did not feel that public interest at that time warranted a change in the existing law.

As was reported in 1934 by the special legislative commission organized to study this situation, there are unquestionably a large number of voters throughout the city, who favor the present method of ward representation. The commission stated, however, that the majority of persons interviewed by it favored a return to the city-wide election of councilors.

Changes in Procedure Fair

Between the years 1909 and 1924 the method of electing nine councilors-at-large to the Common Council was in effect. In the latter year, however, the Legislature abolished it and substituted the present system without, says Mr. Wilson, submitting the question to the people through a referendum.

While it is generally admitted that in 1924 the system now in effect may have given a fairly even representation in the Council to all wards of the city, it now appears that it works to the advantage of some and to the disadvantage of others. As an example, Ward 8 has a population of some 10,000 persons, while Ward 20 has 20,000, yet the former, with one member, receives as large a share of consideration, both financial and political, as does the latter.

Sectional Viewpoint

The question of ward representation brings up the major objection, which the commission found to the present system, and that it narrows the view of the councilors to their own wards. This system, stated the report, has led to the selection of councilors, who have necessarily thought more about securing public money for their own districts than about the financial interest of the city as a whole. City-wide representation would, believes the commission, insure a greater measure of freedom for the councilors from the pressure of merely sectional interests.

Under the existing system the councilors are nominated on nomination papers and any number of contestants may enter the fight if each secures the requisite number of signatures in his ward. Thus on many occasions the elections have been crowded with candidates, the majority of whom had no chance nor hope of election.

Crowded Fields

This ease with which any individual may enter the contest has resulted many times in the selection of a minority choice. The system went into effect in 1925. Since then, of the 110 councilors elected, 66 have been chosen by a minority of the voters, and in three of the five elections the total vote for the 22 winning candidates was a minority of the total votes cast for all candidates.

J. G. H.

Fall River Soon To Start Work On Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 17—A slum-clearance program to beautify this city's poor sections, planned recently by the State Housing Board of the Federal Housing Administration, today awaits only the action of Mayor Murray in appointing an Authority Board to permit operations to begin, it was announced today by J. Fred Beckett, member of the State Board.

Construction work, expected to boom local trades through expenditure of government funds, will replace buildings deteriorated through lack of repairs.

This will cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, according to a comparison of figures on slum-clearance operations in Cambridge, a city of Fall River's size, where 300 to 400 new apartment houses of three, four or five rooms are being built.

Begin Soon

The project will begin just as soon as Mayor Murray appoints the Authority Board for Fall River, said Mr. Beckett, who added that he had been in conference with the Mayor recently and had received his approval of the project. Furthermore, the Mayor had ordered department heads to co-operate in conducting a preliminary survey of the city, to be finished within two weeks.

The Authority Board would work hand in hand with the state board in surveying the city, and deciding matters pertinent to the project. Four members of the local board are to be appointed by Mayor Murray, and a fifth will be named by the state board.

Free Art School Sponsored By Providence Leisure Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Those who have longed to study art but have been prohibited by lack of money are today finding their wish gratified in Providence, where a public art school opened this week.

A spacious brick house at 30 Benefit Street, equipped with materials and instructors, offers free opporutnity for art study to all, "each after his own fashion." In this old mansion, on the street now so appropriately named, one may draw, paint, model or make masks.

"Benefit Street House," sponsored by the Leisure Time Activities Society, is described as "an experimental laboratory for creative arts." Robert K. Stephens is its director, who enthusiastically declares that his art school should not only prove a joy to persons who have had a penchant for drawing; but will also be a source of inspection to many who are only now discovering hidden ability to express themselves with the brush.

Everyone is welcomed at "Benefit Street House"; those possessing knowledge of art as well as those seeking it. Groups interested in the history of art through discussion will likewise find 30 Benefit Street their medium.

Among arts offered for study at "Benefit House" is the theater. No classes in study of this subject have yet been held, but rehearsal rooms are already reserved. Advice and coaching, as well as opportunities to study costume designing, make-up and dramatic expression, will eventually find a place on the school's roster.

This winter the house at 30 Benefit Street was granted to Leisure Time Activities. Through a co-operative arrangement with the National Youth Administration of Rhode Island and the WPA, the house was renovated. Private individuals, interested in the undertaking, contributed furnishings and books.

The former living room has been made over into a library. A large room on the ground floor is to be used as an art gallery. The old library has not yet been renovated. Upstairs rooms will be used for class instruction, lectures and rehearsals.

Boston Girl Pares Dress Costs Down To $72.88 a Year

Whether a girl can dress on $77.75 a year—as recently budgeted by a New York social service agency—is a matter of continued controversy today, particularly in Boston.

Latest development in the discussion is the estimation by a Bostonian that a girl can trim $4.87 off the original budget and dress on only $72.88 a year!

This new low-cost yearly clothing plan was worked out here by a girl who asserts her statement is made only after 12 years' experience as a clothes-budgeter. She quotes prices from dress catalogues for her Boston budget, and makes but one absolutely necessary qualification in order to dress inexpensively.

"A person must be a perfect 'stock' size," she says, "easy on her clothes, and have the ability to keep clothes looking immaculate at absolutely no expense."

No Funds for Cleaning

It is to be noted, however, that in both the Boston and New York budget reports, cleaning was not itemized. Those women who say the $77.75 budget is too low for any girl to adequately dress on, to say nothing of the $72.88 estimate, claim that the care of clothes is a cost that should be included in every budget.

But Bostonians who believe the new low cost budget is workable anticipate an answer from New Yorkers to the effect that New Englanders have been reported to be more conservative. Therefore, they point out, again in anticipation, that the latest budget was worked out from dress catalogues available to any woman.

Complete list of articles and cost for this budget: Page 10.

New England Coast Declared Once Cliff About 7000 Feet High

How deep submarine valleys indicate that mountains of New England and New York were once probably as high as the Alps, and that a cliff about 7000 feet high must have extended along the New England coast 100,000,000 years ago will be described in an illustrated public lecture tomorrow night by Henry C. Stetson, of Harvard University, at the Institute of Geographical Exploration in Cambridge.

Mr. Stetson, research associate in palaeontology, will detail interesting information about the work of a Harvard expedition which dredged for fossils 2000 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean on Georges Bank and in submarine valleys off New York Harbor and the Maryland coast. The lecture, entitled "The Submerged Canyons of the Continental Shelves," will begin at 8 p. m.

It is free.

Spring Cleaning Starts on Boats Now in Drydock

Spring was inaugurated today, five days ahead of the official time, by the ships in Boston Harbor. Spring cleaning got under way among the fleet of excursion boats in preparation for the summer season.

Steamer Pemberton went into dry dock in East Boston, having come up from winter quarters at Nantasket. It will be cleaned, painted and overhauled for the summer's duty on the Boston-Nantasket run. The balance of the fleet will follow the Pemberton to dry dock one by one until the Mayflower, Allerton, and Nantasket are ready for business. Service to the beach is to be started late in May.

Plans were announced today to bring the steamers Boston and New York up from Quincy, where they have been spending the winter, early next week to prepare them for the daily service between Boston and New York.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

STATE and ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:18, 2:39, 5, 7:18, 9:39.

UNIVERSITY — Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 2:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also "King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter. 1:35, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: "Clive of India," with Ronald Colman. Also Jean Parker in "Sequoia."

METROPOLITAN—Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: The Mills Brothers with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra. Also "Harlemania," an all Negro musical revue.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Klondike Annie," with Mae West. Fenway: 2, 4:43, 7:26, 10:09. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Phil Regan; "Wooer" C. Kelly and Evelyn Knapp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:06, 2:52, 5:38, 8:24.

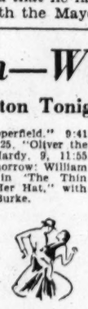
COOLIDGE CORNER — "East of Java," with Charles Bickford. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:45, 6:50, 10.

UPTOWN — "The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Petrified Forest." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

EXETER—Irene Dunn and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Joan Blondell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." 4:05, 7:20.

TREMONT — "David Copperfield." 9:41 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. "Oliver the 8th," with Laurel and Hardy. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man." Also "Feather in Her Hat," with Pauline Lord and Billie Burke.

MODERN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tango," with Marian Nixon, Chick Chandler and Marie Prevost. 9:10, 11:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow," "Movie Milestones," Bill Corum's "Winter Sports," "Richard Wagner" (Impressionistic scenes and music). Also other shorts.

BOSTON—Fred Stone in "The Farmer in the Dell." 10:53 a. m., 1:53, 4:53, 7:53, 10:33. Stage: Ralph Bellamy, screen star; also "Let's Go Revue," featuring Lee Sims and Honmy Bailey; Nirska in her "Butterfly Dance."

Music

LOWELL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Baldura Lindemann, Homer Watilord, and Rose Mende, pianists. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL (Harvard University) —Pipe organ recital by Ruth Comiston-Morize. 8:15.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory)—Concert of Chamber Music under the direction of Georges Laurent of the faculty. 8:15.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE CANADIAN CLUB—Musical program by the Nottingham Singers of Boston. Reader: Nan Lagerstadt. Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—Recital by Katherine Gormley, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Columbus Club of Dorchester, Pearl and Pleasant Streets, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor, Inter-City Club, Municipal Building, 533 Broadway, 8.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—North End Community Chorus, Mme. Emilia Ippolito, conductor, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Fifth in a series of lectures on "Work, Custom and Belief in Rural Ireland," by Dr. Conrad Maynadier Arensberg of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Monthly meeting of Boston Chapter. Address by A. Francis Harrington, Esq., of the Division of University Extension, Hotel Bradford. Supper in the Grill at 6.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — 199th anniversary dinner of the Charitable Irish Society. Addresses on "The United States of America," by Postmaster-General James A. Farley; "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," by Gov. James M. Curley; "The City of Boston," by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield; and "The Day We Celebrate," by the Hon. Bainbridge Colby of New York City. Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"The Ethiopian Situation From the Negro Viewpoint," by Henry Metcalf Deas, with instrumental trio. L'Ouverture Hall, 1065 Tremont Street, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT — Choral group, William Weston, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur, 9.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Illustrated lecture by Mrs. Branson De Cou on "Alluring Bali." Parker House, 12:15.

PAINE HALL—Second in a series of lectures on "Nationalism and Internationalism in Music," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt of Harvard University. Harvard Music Building, 4:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Greek Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward 11.

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Gallery talk on the English water color exhibition by Roger Gilman, 4.

NORTH QUINCY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Midsummer Night's Dream." North Quincy Jr. High School, Hancock and Squantum Streets, 10 a. m.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Collection Firm Dodges Court By Leaving the State

Describing the company as the "largest collection agency in New England . . . carrying 1,000,000 in the claims of 18,000 people," Assistant Attorney General Maurice Goldman announced today that the Creditors National Clearing House, which was scheduled to appear this morning at a continued hearing before a master in Attorney-General Paul A. Dever's drive against agencies illegally practicing law, had packed up its files and moved to Newark, N. J.

Mr. Goldman said the case had been carried over to today, before William M. Blatt, master, from Feb. 21. Hundreds of complaints have been received, he said, alleging that persons were unable to make the company return claims which they had not been able to collect.

Attorney General Dever instructed Goldman to take "all steps necessary to see that all the people for whom the company had been collecting claims are protected." He added that he will communicate with Attorney General Wilentz of New Jersey.

Since the law was passed last year directing the attorney general to proceed against persons and companies practicing law illegally, or prosecuting claims of members or clients, the attorney general has driven 111 collection agencies out of business in this commonwealth.

Yale Man Proposes to Cover 800 Miles On 'Bike' in 6 Days

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP)—Columbia, S. C., by bicycle in six days was the goal that William Sinkler Manning, a Yale sophomore, had set for himself today. He began his race against time last night.

A committee, the Yale Daily News reported, ruled that Manning must avoid all ferryboats. Neither must he hold onto trucks, "but there is a concession in the agreement," said the News, "which allows an occasional haul by a hay wagon."

The distance between New Haven, Manning's home city, and his destination is roughly 800 miles. Describing his departure, the undergraduate publication said:

"Mr. Manning was captain of the championship freshman crew last spring, and has crew-cut his scalp for this present venture in order to cut down wind resistance."

Oil Search Pushed In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—The search for gas and crude oil will be pressed on a wide-flung front in Saskatchewan this spring. Dozens of outfits will be in operation in at least five different fields, government officials report.

Oil-drilling will be carried on near Regina in the Blackfoot structure, in the Unity field, near Battleford in the Eagle Hills area, near Hudson Bay Junction and in the Lloydminster area, where there has already been found the second largest gas producer on the continent.

Development of the Hudson Bay route has given fresh impetus to the search for crude oil in the Hudson Bay Junction area, for crude oil from there could quickly and cheaply be shipped to Great Britain.

New England Mayors To Meet in Boston

Thirty-eight mayors and city managers of the northeastern district have accepted invitations to the regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, to be held here Friday and Saturday, it was announced today. Mayor Mansfield is to be in charge of the meeting, to which 88 town heads have been invited.

The sessions, to which the public is invited, will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston's cradle of liberty. Attention will be directed to town planning, legislative procedure and other problems.

William and Mary Gets Rare Book Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The Library of William and Mary College has received a valuable collection of 200 volumes and 1500 letters that belonged to Francis Jerdone, wealthy merchant of the Revolutionary period, who conducted a shipping business at Yorktown and had stores in four or five counties.

Among the books, all in good condition, is his ledger of 1750. After being indexed, these books and papers will be kept in the fireproof vault, but available to students and research workers.

Jerdone also had a mill and forge on the present Richmond highway in 1770, where, with the Rev. Charles Jeffrey Smith and William Holt, he manufactured farm implements. The place today is known as Providence Forge, although only the relics of his works, known as "the old trip hammer" remain, for which Henry Ford some years ago offered $500. The Richmond D. A. R. Chapter finally got possession of it.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tailored trend is so firmly established that Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar, recently organized a fashion committee . . . consisting of such well known designers as Schiaparelli, Chanel, Molyneux, Mainbocher and Victor Steibel . . . to select the seven outstanding costumes at the Paris openings. One morning last week we experienced the thrill of hearing these famous couturieres discuss the latest Paris fashions, as interviewed by Miss Snow, and radiocast from Paris. Then from New York, Helen Cornelius, associate editor of the magazine, commented on, and described in detail, the seven costumes selected by this committee . . . all of which were chosen with the American woman in mind.

And then in the afternoon (of the same day!) we saw authentic copies of these same glamourous imports modeled at Slattery's, where the many interesting accessories mentioned as important "highlights" in the radiocast, may also be seen. Accessories that include colored gloves, pouch bags, and the dark colored blouses that are especially good with checked tweed suits. That is, they're good if the tweed is a vigorous pattern . . . otherwise the order is reversed and the "vigor" is in the blouse, maybe as a check, a plaid, or even blatant stripes!

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Vitality Shoes

Sterling's . . . 51 Temple Place . . . has just brought out a collection of at least 30 brand new spring styles in Vitality shoes. They come in London tan, brown, butterscotch, green, black and the new grays—equipped with high heels, low heels, and heels that meet you half-way! For $6 and $6.75. And even though you wear what is ordinarily termed a "difficult" size, surely you shouldn't experience any difficulty in getting it at Sterling's, for they stress the fact that their sizes begin at 2 and end at 11, and the widths range anywhere from AAAAA (five of them!) to EEE.

They have, among others, a stocking they carry all the time that sells two pairs for $1.25. In almost any weight, and they're reinforced in the heels . . . Very often they aren't, at this price, you know. Their claret chiffons are just the right color to wear with print dresses that feature off shades of garnet and blue . . . $1. Along with their hosiery they carry Koret, and David bags. Prices start at $3.

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Chinese Lamps

If your home possesses a room whose formality can carry off those beautiful, hand-carved Chinese lamps, we suggest that you take a peek at the lamps of molded ivory now shown by Paine Furniture Company, at 81 Arlington Street. The ivory in these lamps (which are priced as low as $12.50, complete with shades of ivory tone brocade) has been ground to a powder, and then pressed into molds with designs in relief. The result is truly that exquisite, hand-carved look and they look for all the world like priceless pieces of antique craftsmanship.

And, by the way, Paine's is repeating a special buy in point d'esprit weave dotted ruffled curtains, that they had in February for $1.50 . . . curtains that would ordinarily be priced at $2.50. We understand that most women prefer a curtain with plenty of expanse, and these have it in every direction. They're 2 yards, 6 inches wide, have what is called a three-time fullness, and a 4½ inch ruffle, with a Priscilla top (ruffled), and they're all ready to hang. In ivory, ecru, and white, and we can't see any reason why you can't order them by mail or phone with perfect confidence. We must remind you, however, that there's but a limited quantity at this price; and, if the February "sale" was any indication, there'll be a tremendous demand for them.

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Movie Cameras

We certainly never thought we'd be able to indulge in our yen for a movie camera for as little as $5; but there they were, right on the street floor at R. H. White's yesterday. Real, honest-to-goodness motion picture cameras with an automatic spring wind, for $5. Surely it's the find of the week, if not of the month! They're self-loading, absolutely fireproof, simple enough for Junior to operate, and so compact (5x3½x2 inches) that they can be carried around in your pocket. But best of all, they take three kinds of pictures, both indoors and out, i.e.: home movies for use in any 16 m.m. projector, movies in book form (for your purse, and you whisk the pages so fast that it gives the effect of a movie!) and candid camera snapshots. If you are interested, the suede carrying case is $1, as is the projector screen, reflectors for night shots a dime, and the Photoflood bulbs for indoor pictures but a quarter. Handles are 50 cents.

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Not to Be Overlooked

Honorable mention to: The all-over flower hats at Lamson & Hubbards . . . Boylston at Arlington Street. Those English doeskin gloves with colored zippers . . . at R. H. White's, for $3. The combination bed jacket and negligee at Jordan Marsh's for $5.95. A bias back skirt wraps around and ties, thus making a tuck-in blouse out of the bed jacket. In blue, pink and tea rose. And the ski storage idea at Jordan's and Filene's. Something like $2.50 relieves you of their responsibility and care until you're ready for them next season. J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	**The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and	Jimmy Farrell, songs; orch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:15	Kay Fayre, songs	speaker	Carl Moore and His Band....	"Wilderness Road": sketch
6:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Holiday program	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	Dansante; orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs..	"Checker Board"; sports.....	Yankee News Service.....	Morton Downey, tenor.....
6:15	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels....	News; musical program.....	"News of Youth".....	Ray Jones, vocalist .....
6:30	News; political talk.....	Records; Sheila MacCurtin...	Musical Moments: recording..	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Musical program	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Yankee News Service.....
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; sketch....	Talk, Rep. Plumley, Vermont.
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk....	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch .	Soloists; popular orchestra....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch.....	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes .....
7:45	Nature Club: sketch.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	Boake Carter, news comment.	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....
8:00	Crime Clues; Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff,	Gabriel Heatter, comment....
8:15	mystery drama	soloists; Phillips Lord	Frank Munn; concert orch..	Jack Hylton's Orchestra.....
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Lawrence Tibbett, baritone;	"Music for Today"; soloists
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	William Daly's Orchestra..	and quartet .....
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Ab Jenkins, race driver.....
9:15	Pat Rooney; Sally Singer..	People"; sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists..	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The New	Donald Novis; Gloria Gra-	Fred Waring and His Penn-	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
9:45	Penny"; Mark Warnow's Or.	ton; Eddy Duchin's Orch....	sylvanians; soloists	News Service .....
10:00	Addresses, Alfred E. Smith;	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Mary Pickford Visits New	Address by James A. Farley,
10:15	Cornelius F. Kelley; Jo-	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	York"; orchestra	Postmaster General .....
10:30	seph O'Mahoney; William	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip.....	Dramatizations of the news.	Maury Duchin's Orchestra....
10:45	T. Byrne; George Keegan..	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Spotlight revue; variety.....	Cleveland Memorial .....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Willard Robison and his Deep
11:15	and his dance orchestra..	Sport review; recordings.....	Local dance orchestra.....	River Orchestra .....
11:30	American Legion's seventeenth	Henry King's Orchestra.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....
11:45	anniversary; talk; sketch..	Jesse Crawford, organist....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), NBC Music Guild; chamber music recital.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
2:30 WEEI, New England Town Meeting: "Should We Have Stage and Movie Censorship?"
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Opera Gems"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive; speakers; music.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Robert H. Jackson, at New York Young Democratic Club program.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Chicks Must Hatch Before They Count

By the Associated Press

Waltham, Mass., March 17

JUDGE PATRICK J. DUANE of the Waltham District Court decreed, in effect, today that Clayton Thibault counted his chickens before they hatched.

The court ruled that the city was not liable in a suit brought by Thibault because 283 eggs did not hatch. He alleged that a blast set off on a PWA project last spring disturbed the embryo hens and as a result he was left chickless.

He sought $500 damages.

President's Son Starts Sea Course

Fred Allen got a laugh on the radio the other night when he announced, "They laughed when I walked to the piano—and scratched a match." James Roosevelt, son of the President, may dampen resibilities when he breaks out his nautical vocabulary at a yacht club one of these spring days, barks an assortment of nautical commands and grabs hold of the right gear to send a yacht out into blue water.

The President's son, according to James A. Moyer, director of the State's University Extension service, has enrolled in a home study course in navigation. This course is planned to give landsmen knowledge of the fundamentals of seamanship and the handling of small boats.

Refreshening Popcorn

If too dry, popcorn should be moistened slightly and stored in a closed container for one or two days.

Spoils System Accused Of Undermining CCC

(Continued from Page 1)

under the new deal "political clearance" system, now in effect.

This question was asked state foresters:

"What is the relative efficiency of continuing the system of political sponsorship for appointments versus the substitution of a civil service status?"

The 42 state replies were grouped as follows:

Favored political sponsorship	1
Present system satisfactory	3
Civil service favored, but present system working well	4
Present system unsafe, headed for trouble, but politics so far withstood	12
Present system denounced as wasteful and vicious	22
Total states	42

One Lone Supporter

The report of the special committee was prepared by Prof. H. A. Herbert, of the Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich. He emphasizes that only one state forester out of the whole list of 42 favored the present spoils system.

"It is the only case in the entire list," the report states, "where a state official, responsible for these camps, has gone on record in support of the theory that success in the camps depends on political affiliations of the appointees and consequent support of the program."

The forester who made this reply is not named.

Conditions Condemned

"In 22 states," the report continues, "or more than half of those replying, the forestry officials responsible for the work are unsparing in their condemnation of the situation arising from these political apopintments and the effect it has already had on the CCC work and morale in their states."

The Herbert report is frank in mentioning by name Julien N. Friant, assistant to Emil Hurja, as the Democratic distributor of political plums in the CCC administration.

The political degradation of the CCC camps occupied three stages, it is said.

Ability Ruled at First

In the first stage the appointments were largely nonpartisan and selected for ability.

Local politicians complained, however, and in the second stage, Mr. Friant did the selection on a political basis, in which merit still played a part.

Finally, politics got the upper hand "and the quality of the appointees forced upon the states degenerated."

It became difficult to discharge the spoilsmen, according to the report, as their numbers increased. "At this point the decadence of the CCC began to affect the morale of the boys in the camps.

"One remark can be quoted," says the Herbert report, "which is typical: 'It used to be pretty good, but they got in a lot of politicians and the whole thing has gone sour.'"

Recommendations

In the course of an 11-point summary of recommendations, the Herbert committee urged in part:

"The system of political sponsorship should immediately be terminated or it will definitely weaken the entire structure of the Emergency Conservation Work" (Parent Group of CCC).

"The system adopted in 1935 by the Department of the Interior in insisting both for new and existing technical employees that they secure congressional Democratic endorsement destroys the very foundations of efficiency in federal service. . . .

"The forest service supervisory personnel have, under direct orders, been compelled to insist upon compliance with this system of the U. S. Forest Service."

Extension of the spoils system into technical work of the CCC camps, the committee charges, has "resulted in serious loss and waste of public funds."

New York Heads Car Registry

More motor vehicles are registered in New York than in any other State. California is second.

Battle of Dress Budgets

Here is the way one dress expert figures a Boston girl can be well dressed on $72.88 a year. The next lowest budget was New York's recent estimate of $77.75 a year.

			Cost a Year
	Hats		
1	Rust hat and scarf (winter, storm, sports)	$ .79	
1	Brown felt (winter)	1.39	
1	Brown velvet (for very best, if coat is dressy)	.98	
1	Brown wool crepe (spring and fall)	.98	
1	Beige or tan silk crepe (summer)	.59	
			$4.73
	(If one must buy inexpensive hats, it is better to have five at a lower price than three at a slightly higher price, to relieve them from constant wear in all weather)		
	Coats		
1	Brown tailored winter coat at $10.95 for two years — or	—	5.48
1	Brown dressier coat at $9.95 and		
1	Tan polo-cloth spring coat of tailored style	5.00	1.67
1	Brown wool suit (dress in winter, suit in spring)	4.98	
2	Sweaters to go with suit (1 rust, 1 brown com.)	2.00	
	Dresses		
1	Brown coat dress (dress under coats, suit in sum.)	2.98	
1	Plain colored dress, to be worn with or without one of three collars—dress	2.98	
	Three collars, each	$ .23	.69
2	Print dresses for winter and summer (washable), brown figured	3.48	
	wine figured	2.98	
2	Cotton dresses for summer (stylish enough for office—in place of smocks)	1.65	
			21.74
	Underwear		
4	Rayon panties or bloomers.. 22c	$ .88	
4	Rayon vests 22c	.88	
1	Cotton vest for warmth 18c	.18	
2	Cotton panties for warmth.. 18c	.36	
			2.30
2	Nainsook slips 59c		1.18
3	Brassieres 25c		.75
2	Nighties—1 cotton		.55
	1 flannel		.84
2	Girdies		1.74
			7.06
	Shoes		
	(Prices very low but sizes only for wide feet. Three pairs would be sufficient with allowance for taps.)		
2	Pairs of oxfords, brown $3.95		7.90
1	Pair high-cut pumps, brown 3.95		3.95
			11.85
	Rubbers		
	High rain boots 89 cents for two years		.45
	Bed Slippers		
	Felt or leatherette		.49
	Stockings		
10	Pairs service weight	$ .74	7.40
4	Pairs chiffon	.74	2.96
1	Pair wool underhose	.55	.55
			10.91
	Handkerchiefs		
9	Plain linen 42 cents; 3 fancy 13 cents		.55
	Gloves		
	Brown, winter-lined	.83	
	Tan, summer	.59	
			1.42
	(At sales two pairs of cotton could be purchased for 90c)		
	Umbrella		
	Brown ..... 98c for 3 years		.33
	Bags		
	Brown, two at $1.00		2.00
	Total		$68.68
	*Shoe repairing allowed—soles, tips and heels		4.20
	Grand total		$72.88

*Would use $1 of this amount for cleaning coats or dresses.

With the difference of $4.87 from the original New York budget, a choice of the following might be helpful: Another nightie, 55c; a brown skirt, $1.95; a silk slip, $1.39; a crepe blouse, $1.50; more money in spring or winter coat.

What's Going On In the Arts

Doll and Richards

ENGLISH water color drawings are on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. They indicate the accomplishments of the last century and a quarter, and include some examples of Turner.

To enjoy these pictures we must abandon for the time our taste for water color which has been cultivated on the basis of recent fashions in art. The English pictures are smaller, more precisely made, more limited in color scheme. They combine the art of drawing with that of brush-on color. Obviously the earlier aquarelles were tinted drawings. In the two examples by J. M. W. Turner one may note the trend; one is linear, the other painterly. Turner continued in the direction of the illusionistic, the nebulous, as years passed, and his later works were emancipated from the definitive pattern. Typical of the earlier British manner is a water color by Samuel Prout.

Of contemporary contributions there are drawings by Muirhead Bone, Frank Brangwyn, Sir D. Y. Cameron and Russell Flint. The most luminous and free are washes by James McBey, whose etchings are known here.

At Doll and Richards there are shown, besides, paintings of ships and sea by Frank Vining Smith. These sea pieces are obviously done with emphasis upon the fascinations of the subject. Mr. Smith acknowledges a practical, acceptable style of handling pigment and he presses it into service that it may communicate the force of the storm at sea, the adaptability of sailing ships to all sorts of weather. The vessels are depicted at sunset, during a gathering squall, in tropical calm, amidst the loneliness of sea and sky.

Guild of Boston Artists

Water colors by Ralph W. Gray are exhibited at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. Mr. Gray reveals a particular aptitude in the choice of subjects which suit aquarelle. He knows how far to go in selection and discard of detail. He avoids fussiness, overloading of color. A group entitled "Cranberry Pickers" consists of three different portrayals. The industrious workers occupied in the bogs make a handsome picture. Another scene entitled "Snow Trucks" catches the wintry atmosphere in a big city in a very touching way. Other scenes of the New England countryside are depicted with typical modesty.

For us, a painter like Mr. Gray has gone further in perfecting the medium of water color than many artists of this vicinity who are given the prominence of prizes and publicity. He selects the less ostentatious method but it proves in better taste, and more permanent in capacity to convey enjoyment.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The only stage attraction now on view in Boston is "Personal Appearance," the lampoon on movie stars, now in its second week at the Plymouth.

"On Your Toes," the new musical by Rodgers and Hart, will have its first performance anywhere at the Shubert Saturday night. Ray Bolger, Luella Gear and Tamara Geva are in the cast. The engagement is for two weeks and a half.

Farmers Excel as Males.

Engineers and farmers are the most "masculine men," a psychological survey at Stanford University showed.

To Play Here

Beatrice Harrison

Distinguished English Cellist, Who Will Appear in Jordan Hall Tomorrow Evening in a Joint Recital With Henri Deering, Pianist.

Pending Measure Assailed as Added Load on Consumer

NASHUA, N. H., March 17 (AP)—Ward Melville, president of a large chain shoe company, said today if the Robinson-Patman bill was enacted into law it would return the United States to "its covered wagon days of cost by cumbrous distribution." The bill is now being considered by the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Melville said the bill proposes to amend Section 2 of the Clayton Act so as to suppress all price differences to consumers if such price differences tend to lessen or injure competition.

This qualification, he asserted, is meaningless "because every act of competition injures someone somewhere. If one man gets an order another man would like to get, that, from the standpoint of the bill's sponsors, is injuring competition.

"But the bill betrays no such solicitude for the millions of consumers who would have to pay greatly increased prices for such merchandise. It does not, for example, forbid price differentials based on functional division of business. Thus, brokers and wholesalers would be permitted better prices than large and efficient retailers simply because they happen to be brokers and wholesalers."

He said the same logic was advanced by the same self-seeking group during hearings on the retail codes when upon insistance of the President "the best brains in the country were summoned to Washington to advise with NRA administrators."

Food Surplus Goes To County's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Escondido Citrus Association, the San Diego Fishermen's Association and a score of other organizations, farmers and truck gardeners, contributed nearly 1,500,000 pounds of food to this county's needy during the past six months.

"We are indebted to these organizations and individuals for making so much food available for our needy," William J. Tway, acting director of SRA, declared.

The foods gathered locally and the pounds of each were: vegetables, 787,587; fresh fruits, 241,631; oranges, 363,740; grapefruit, 5036; lemons, 1921; fresh fish, 25,750; miscellaneous, 106.

Commodities are delivered to clients of SRA, county welfare and private relief agencies.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IS

POINT-OF-SHOPPING ADVERTISING!

PEOPLE enter a museum to admire. They shop department store art galleries with an eye to buying. The difference in frame of mind illustrates an asset which only newspaper advertising enjoys.

Readers of newspapers turn each day consciously to the advertising columns in order to learn who in their community offers at what price what they want that day.

Newspaper advertising is *point-of-shopping* advertising!

It gets immediate results. It translates readers into buyers with least time and at lowest cost.

The newspaper advertiser on any day of the week and in the locality in which the reader lives can picture and describe merchandise, give its price and tell where it can be bought

—at a time when the reader is planning the day's buying.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	March 18	Cherbourg,	March 24	Mar. 18, 1:00 pm	Mar. 18, 5:00 pm
Paris	March 21	Plymouth,	March 27	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm	Mar. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Seattle,	March 26	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 4:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 24, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle,	March 26	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

Connecticut's New Age Pension Law Goes Into Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17—In another month Connecticut will begin to aid its needy aged under a new Old Age Assistance Act just now starting into operation.

In the past few weeks the tax collectors of the State's 169 towns have been gathering in payments of $3 from every man and woman between 21 and 60 years old who is not receiving aid, is not too poor to pay or is not a war veteran disabled to a compensatory degree.

Now the towns are sending in their checks to the state treasurer. The total they will contribute to run the old-age pension machinery is $2,100,000.

Pay of $7 a Week

As the money comes in it will start trickling out, in payments of $7 weekly to some 11,000 persons who are more than 65 years of age.

This is the framework of the machinery. Frederic C. Walcott, Commissioner of Welfare, former United States Senator from Connecticut, sits at the controls. Under him is a new bureau of old-age assistance headed by Col. E. H. Reeves, and a corps of workers. From the bureau at Hartford administration reaches into every town where the charity commissioner, the first selectman and the social workers have a hand in the details.

First payments of the assistance fund will go from the State Capitol April 15. To date the bureau has had applications from 7100 persons. It will be a few months before the estimated total of 11,000 pensioners is reached. Applicants go first to their selectman or charity commissioner. He investigates the case and recommends to the bureau either an award of assistance or rejection of the appeal. The state bureau can investigate further with its own workers if need be.

Must Prove Status

Each applicant must prove his age and each must prove that he has no relatives legally liable to support him. These provisions have led to complications. In several cases applicants have turned in lists of 20, 30 or more relatives, claiming none of them could give financial aid. These require days of work to check. In one case the Attorney General ruled that a woman who was deserted by her husband 18 years ago is still legally liable for his support.

On the income side of the system, the tax collectors have discovered many confusing points in the new law. They talked them over with Commissioner Walcott in a meeting of the Association of Tax Collectors Monday.

Displaces $2 Tax

The $3 head tax displaces the $2 personal tax or poll tax paid by Connecticut citizens since the early days. The personal tax allowed liberal exemptions. The new tax does not. Aliens must pay it, for instance. Otherwise, Commissioner Walcott pointed out, they could escape the levy until past the age of 60, then take out naturalization papers and be ready to benefit from the pension at 65. Only citizens can be beneficiaries, and an incidental result of the law is a rush of applications from older aliens for citizenship. Many write to the welfare department for advice on how to take out papers.

Volunteer firemen used to have exemption from the personal tax. In small towns it was the only financial reward they got for fighting fires. Now they get no exemption and the protests have been many. Several towns have appropriated to their volunteer fire departments enough money to meet the tax bills of members. Then the town turns around and collects the tax from the firemen.

People paying regular amounts from their salaries into other pension funds get no exemption from the tax. Even inmates of the state prison must be enumerated as taxpayers and then have their names stricken off again because they are receiving support from the state.

On the first selectman or the mayor devolves the task of saying who is too poor to pay. A selectman can make as many enemies this way as a tax collector, it was pointed out at the tax collectors' meeting.

Careful records and absolute impartiality in administering the law are necessary, Commissioner Walcott emphasized to the tax collectors. The law, he said, "is a generous act on the part of the State. If it becomes involved in politics or anybody plays favorites, it will be a disgrace to the State."

Memorizing Auto Numbers His Hobby

By the Associated Press

Hillsboro, N. H., March 17

HENRY ROGERS will be glad when April 1 comes. He's a little rusty on his favorite hobby—mental collection of registration plates.

In New Hampshire motorists don't have to have plates for the current year until April 1. The 1935 plates of all local residents are no treat to Rogers and he can hardly wait for the new numbers.

For 15 years now, he has sat by the roadside and watched cars go by. Long since, he said today, he developed the faculty of reciting a motorist's registration number as soon as the owner's name was mentioned.

He probably will have the new numbers all lined up by the middle of May and then he'll start on his summer pastime—day-to-day batting and fielding averages of big league baseball players.

G. O. P. Delegate Offers to Resign For Young Republican

LACONIA, N. H., March 17 (AP)—Mayor-elect Charles E. Carroll of Laconia said today he would resign as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, if the state committee would name a young Republican in his place.

Mr. Carroll also suggested that another delegate follow his example, to make way for substitution of a woman. He asserted that the defeat of women candidates was a serious affront to the feminine electorate.

"I will retire in favor of Judge James A. Hanley of Franklin," Mr. Carroll said. "I have examined the law, and find the authority to act rests with the Republican State Committee. I have written my resignation, which will be submitted when the committee agrees to the substitution of Judge Hanley in my place."

Judge Hanley, 26, was appointed a municipal judge by Gov. H. Styles Bridges last year.

Elected Republican delegates at large included Governor Bridges, former U. S. Senator George H. Moses, former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, U. S. Representative Charles W. Tobey, Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, and National Committeeman Robert Burroughs.

Prison Radio Cuts Out Comic Strips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Radios will be installed at the Rhode Island State Prison, but prisoners will not be allowed to tune in on G-men or crime stories, an official of the state division of jails and reformatories revealed today.

The radio system, operated with 600 head sets in individual cells, will emphasize educational programs. The equipment will be available for radio addresses by ministers, educators and others invited to speak at the prison.

By means of a central cabinet or switchboard, an official will be able to send whatever radio program or phonograph recording he chooses to as many cells as he directs. No cell will be equipped to receive broadcasts from outside directly.

Reich-U. S. Trade Drops

The one-time substantial two-way trade in furniture between Germany and the United States has practically disappeared, according to trade observers of the Department of Commerce.

Puppets Put in Hands of Pupils for Use in Self-Expression

Whole work of miniature theater done in school from making and costuming figures to writing and acting play.

Preliminary to Show
Miss Doris Golob Molds Clay—Miss Margaret Koehler Touches Up "Lucy"

Dress Rehearsal
Top to Bottom—Miss Golob, Miss O'Keefe and Miss Jeanne Ballinger

Inside the Stage
Miss Nancy O'Keefe Prepared to "Act"
By a Staff Photographer

When puppetry was made a compulsory part of the curriculum at the Curry School of Expression, not only did it become one of the few institutions of its kind in this country to take such a step, but the importance of the puppet theater in training actors and actresses as well as in the field of education was plainly acknowledged.

At the school's headquarters on Commonwealth Avenue, in a room where women of a few decades back may have worked at their embroidery in anti-macassared chairs, several young women of 1936 are daily engaged in preparing a puppet show. In an alcove whose raised floor had probably never suported anything more exciting than an assortment of potted greenery, a portable puppet stage has been erected.

It should be recalled, by the way, that the puppet (or "hand-puppet") is worked from below the stage on the hands of the manipulator and is at once a less complicated and more certain medium than the marionette. The traditional Punch and Judy characters are puppets. Tony Sarg's figures and Vittoria Podrecca's Piccoli are outstanding examples of marionettes.

How It Is Done

As explained by Mrs. Grace Drysdale, who, with Mrs. Mary Dean and Mrs. Lillian Hayward, conducts the puppet course, a puppet show is produced about as follows: A piece of modeling clay is fashioned into a basic mold, from which all puppet heads may be cast. Around the mold plaster of Paris is impressed. The plaster, when hardened, is removed and is filled with sufficient plastic wood to form a puppet's head. When painted, given an undershirt body and costumed, it is ready for rehearsals.

After the puppets are prepared scenery must be built, parts must be learned, "props" provided, incidental music selected. Puppetry is a very communal sort of dramatic medium; and as a company seldom contains more than three puppeteers, versatility is an essential qualification. Curry School pupils, by the time they have finished the course, have been instructed in all departments of puppetry.

Teachers Prepared

While important enough in itself, this puppet class is merely a symbol of the work begun recently at Columbia University which is being done in the field of education at large, according to Mrs. Drysdale. In their classes in Waltham, Middleborough and other cities and towns, the two women are initiating some 150 teachers in the use of puppets for classroom work.

"They can be used in almost any subject in the grammar and junior high schools," said Mrs. Drysdale; "social studies, literature, geography, general classroom work and even arithmetic. Young children cannot manage marionettes but they are able to manipulate puppets. Self-expression among the pupils is helped by practice in a puppet theater. Many a boy who is shy gets behind the curtains and feels free to speak. It will take about three years to bring all school authorities to the realization of the value of the idea in education."

Mrs. Drysdale pointed out that already certain educators are convinced of the value of puppets in teaching. She believes that this medium is now in the same position as the rhythm orchestra which she helped get going some years ago. She said that as far as she knew, there are no other puppet teachers in this region, at least working along school lines. The course for teachers lasts 10 weeks, beginning with the simple "European form" puppet and ending with a full production.

For Preliminary

The "European form" is a piece of wood about seven inches long and looks like a solid clothespin. From either side, near the "head," shoot out wirelike arms and with this little figure, the fundamentals of puppet dramatics are taught. With about 20 pupils to a class, Mrs. Drysdale takes charge of the dramatic side and Mrs. Dean, the plastic.

At the Curry School, puppet work is related more closely to the theater than to teaching, although a young woman from Bowling Green, Ky., is planning to give puppet shows of Uncle Rhemus stories in connection with playground work in her home city. Discussing the course, Mrs. Josephine Holmes, director of the school, observed:

Students Make Everything

"It gives the students an opportunity to make the whole thing. It is a better medium than model stage sets, because it takes in all sides of the drama in miniature—lighting, costumes, 'props,' pantomime, and acting itself."

Mrs. Dean gave a short illustrative performance, and at its conclusion she told some of her experiences in the course of 10 years as a puppeteer. In particular, she recalled performances given from a stage erected on an abandoned fire wagon, which was pulled about to the playgrounds of Salem by a plodding tractor.

One of her stories concerned the appearance on a puppet stage of Danno O'Mahoney, who possesses a reputation in the less esthetic field of wrestling. The incident occurred during a garden party attended by numerous children at the estate of Mrs. Mary Donnelly, Governor Curley's daughter. Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Drysdale were giving a presentation.

Appearing Himself

Mr. O'Mahoney, who was present, was asked to appear on the puppet stage "in person." After much remonstrance, he consented and was "conjured up" by the puppeteer.

Trembling like an aspen, the giant wrestler climbed the small stepladder, leaning heavily on Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Drysdale, until his head and shoulders practically filled the puppet stage. In wild alarm, he turned and besought the puppeteers.

"Whot'll Oi say, whot'll Oi say?" he demanded frantically.

"Oh, just tell them how you like being a puppet," said Mrs. Dean.

Grinning self-consciously, his face perspiring freely, the doughty Danno declared, with something less than complete conviction, "Gee, kids, it's great fon to be a poppet!"

Whereupon he leapt from the stepladder and very nearly carried the stage down with him.

Haigis Takes Drive For Governor Into Eastern Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 17—John W. Haigis, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, carries his campaign into the eastern part of the Commonwealth this week. This noon he spoke before the Cambridge Industrial Association at a luncheon meeting and this afternoon he is scheduled to confer with the Haigis for Governor Club of Salem. Tonight he is to be one of the speakers before the Lynn Republican City Committee when Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire will be principal speaker.

Wednesday he will attend a meeting of his supporters at the Parker House in Boston and in the afternoon he will attend a rally of the Waltham Haigis for Governor Club and later a meeting of the South End Republican Club of Boston. Thursday evening will find him at the Marblehead Young Men's Republican Club and at the Newburyport Haigis Club.

Friday noon he will address a luncheon meeting of young Boston business men at the Parker House and in the afternoon he will speak before the Quincy Women's Republican Club. In the evening he will address the Quincy Haigis for Governor Club.

His week will close with a talk before railroad men at the Manger Hotel Saturday night.

Northwest Farmers To Get Big Share Of Wheat Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan farmers will receive about half of the $6,000,000 which the Federal Government will distribute to equalize the initial payments of the wheat pools on the 1930 wheat crop at a maximum of 60 cents a bushel.

On that basis, about 50,000 farmers will receive about $60 each, according to Saskatchewan Wheat Pool officials.

Further Milk Price Revisions Forecast

New England farmers and milk consumers were on uneasy street again today. Rumors had reached them of proposals to revise the already much-revised schedule of prices paid to the farmer by the in-town distributors. If the farmer's price goes up, the consumer has learned that the distributor, rather than eat into his own profits, passes the price increase along to the consumer. If the price goes down the farmer, on the other hand, starts wondering about his ability to pay taxes.

Thursday proposals to revise the milk price to dairy farmers will be heard by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. The board is equipped with powers to fix prices to the farmer as well as the consumer, although the latter is one to be used only in an emergency. Producers' prices have declined two cents a hundred-weight in the Boston market during the last month, according to Joseph A. Cort, head of the board. Price for surplus milk, turned into dairy by-products, has increased one cent per hundredweight.

It was considered probable today that the farmer's growing influence in the marketing end of the milk business may net him another price increase for his product. In that case the consumer faces higher milk prices.

Harvard to Continue Temporary Student Employment Plan

Harvard's Temporary Student Employment Plan, which for the past four years has supplied $40,000 a year in wages to about 200 needy students working in various laboratories, libraries and museums of the university, will be continued during the coming school year, Russell T. Sharpe, secretary of Student Employment, announced today.

The grant of $40,000 for this emergency employment in 1936-37 will make a total of $200,000 that the university has spent on special employment to help students affected by the depression.

Since the beginning of the plan in 1932, many purely routine jobs have been discontinued and positions in the libraries and museums were created which give the student workers an increased knowledge of academic fields.

Approximately 150 students are earning about $250 apiece at this work during the current academic year. They work for a basic rate of 50 cents an hour, although some seniors who have had two years' experience, receive 60 cents an hour.

Of the 181 students employed last year, 81 earned $300 each during the school year, and the average earning was $217. In 1933-34, 206 students were given work and earned about $200 apiece. In the first year, 1932-33, 255 students earned an average of about $150 each.

These figures do not include the hundreds of students who are given jobs outside the university each year through the student employment office.

Tax Collector Blinks At $1,490,366 Check

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (AP)—Income Tax Collector Joseph V. Broderick blinked his eyes a bit last night as one of the last-minute income tax payments at the Providence office brought a check for $1,490,366.21.

The check included payment of $1,305,876.56 for miscellaneous taxes, including a gift tax, and $103,489.65 as the first quarterly payment of a tax on income. The largest ever received in this area was a check for $5,000,000, which was received several years ago.

Maine ERA Held Not U. S. Agency By WPA Official

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 17 (AP)—Malcolm R. McCormick, statistician from WPA headquarters in Washington, testified in Superior Court today the Maine Emergency Relief Administration was not a federal agency.

Only six states have federalized emergency relief administrations, Mr. McCormick said, "Massachusetts, Georgia, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma and North Dakota."

Mr. McCormick was a witness for the State in answer to a challenge of state court jurisdiction by 18 men under indictment for alleged irregularities in administration of the Maine ERA.

FERA allotments to states with federalized ERA's are made on application by the Administrator, while payments to other states are made on application by the Governor, Mr. McCormick said.

Allotments to Maine were made on applications signed by Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Presentations of evidence by both sides was expected to be completed today.

Judge Fisher heard former Administrator John A. McDonough of Lewiston, in whose regime the purported irregularities allegedly took place, testify yesterday that he never was formally appointed to the post.

Mr. McDonough was accused of conspiracy and cheating by false pretenses by a grand jury that spent eight days investigating his administration.

Mr. McDonough said he "assumed" from a telegram "approving me," sent by Harry L. Hopkins, federal administrator, to Gov. Louis J. Brann that he had been appointed.

Previously he was CWA administrator, appointed, he testified, by Mr. Hopkins.

Governor Brann testified he never appointed Mr. McDonough, that the state never set up an Emergency Relief Administration and that it had no statute permitting it to accept federal money for the ERA.

"MOTHER, WE'RE HUNGRY!"

● What a familiar cry in every home when active youngsters come in from school or play! Active bodies and keen appetites just naturally "go together".

Many mothers have learned that Mueller's Elbow Macaroni is a splendid food for children. These tender tasty morsels of macaroni goodness make tempting dishes to satisfy the hungriest youngster.

Next time you're planning a meal for your children, try serving them Mueller's Elbow Macaroni ... with meat gravy, combined with cheese or vegetables. It's an economical, satisfying food for everyone.

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

C. F. MUELLER CO. • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

For Tastier Meals *Always* Have It On The Table
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Worcester Salt works wonders with EGGS

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

First National Stores Inc.

SALMON
STEAK—RICHMOND BRAND
No 1 FLAT TIN 17c

TUNA FISH
FANCY LIGHT MEAT
2 7 oz TINS 25c

SHRIMP
Fancy Regular Size 2 5¾ oz TINS 25c
Palm Brand Jumbo Size 2 5¾ oz TINS 29c

EGGS	HENFIELD BRAND NEW ARRIVALS	DOZ	25c
BACON	SLICED SUGAR CURED	LB	35c
BUTTER	BROOKSIDE CREAMERY ROLLS	LB	35c
CORN	FINAST Golden Bantam Grown and Packed in Maine	2 No 2 Tins	23c
CORN	RICHMOND Golden Bantam Grown and Packed in Maine	2 No 2 Tins	21c
VERMONT MAID	Cane and Maple SYRUP	12 oz Jar	17c
CRYSTALINE SALT	For Table Use	2 Lb Ctn	5c
BRER RABBIT MOLASSES		No 1½ Tin	12c
KEMP'S SUN-RAYED TOMATO JUICE		2 13 oz Tins	15c
GOLD DUST	Washing Soap Powder	36 oz Pkg	15c
FAIRY SOAP	Toilet Soap	3 Bars	10c
HERSHEY'S BARS	Milk Choc. or Almond	2 ½ Lb Bars	25c
LIBBY'S	CORNED BEEF	2 12 oz Tins	33c
FINAST MUSTARD	Prepared	2 12 oz Mugs	25c
CRISCO	Lb Tin 20c	3 Lb Tin	57c
RICHMOND BEANS		Lb Tin	5c
MIRABEL GRAPE JAM		2 16 oz Jars	25c
SKYFLAKE WAFERS		Pkg	18c
MY-T-FINE DESSERTS		3 Pkgs	17c
UNEEDA BISCUITS		4 Pkgs	17c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Apples	Winesap	4 Lbs	19c
Grapefruit	Large Size	4 For	23c
Carrots or Beets		Large Bunch	5c
New Cabbage		3 Lbs	10c
Yellow Turnip		4 Lbs	10c

EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk
Ask at our stores how to get a chromium plated $1.25 serving tray for 25c with two Eagle Brand Labels 15 oz TIN 19¢

PINEAPPLE GEMS	Square Cuts	No 2½ Tin	21c
FRIEND'S CLAM CHOWDER		17 oz Tin	23c
GORTON'S CLAM CHOWDER		19 oz Tin	19c
FORMAY	Swift's Shortening	Lb Tin	19c
WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP		3 Bars	25c
CORNED BEEF HASH	Broadcast	2 1 Lb Tins	25c
SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR		44 oz Pkg	25c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER		12 oz Tin	21c
KELLOGG'S WHEAT CRISPIES		Pkg	10c
FINAST FLOUR		Lge 24½ Lb Bag	79c
PASTRY FLOUR		Lge 24½ Lb Bag	69c
CRAX	Johnson's Educator	2 1 Lb Pkgs	35c
RITZ CRACKERS	N. B. C.	Lb Pkg	19c
MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI	Finast	8 oz Pkg	5c
CRABMEAT	Geisha or Chatka	No ½ Tin	21c
PINK SALMON		Tall Tin	10c
GINGER ALE	Millbrook - Contents	28 oz Bot	10c
WHEAT CEREAL	White Spray	Pkg	15c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations •

Many Issues Up 1 to 3 Points in Today's Stock Market

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Industrials Lead Substantial Rise In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Industrial stocks led the market on an upward swing today that carried many issues 1 to 3 points higher.

A better outlook abroad, combined with encouraging domestic economic news, served to attract buyers to the equities division. The only fly in the bullish ointment, from a commission house standpoint, was that the rally was exceptionally quiet.

Despite a bit of profit-taking here and there, outstanding gainers near the start of the final hours included U. S. Steel, National Steel, Case, American Smelting, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, Auburn, General Motors, Columbian Carbon, Consolidated Gas and North American.

Domestic News Good

Domestic trade news, from the standpoint of the financial district, overshadowed European developments.

Especially cheering was the sharp rise in steel production during the past two weeks. The expansion was said to reflect principally the initiation of construction activities which have been delayed by the abnormal winter. Demand for steel from the automobile manufacturers is not expected to reach a spring peak until early in April.

Reports from retail merchandising quarters indicate that department store sales currently are registering the most impressive gains over the 1935 levels for the year thus far. Dollar volume to date was estimated at about 15 per cent over that for the comparable period a year ago.

At the start of foreign exchange dealings the French franc was up .03½ of a cent at 6.65 cents and sterling was ⅛ of a cent improved at $4.97⅞.

Bond Market Firm

Railroad liens jumped fractions to more than a point in the bond market today. U. S. Governments and foreigns were steady.

Demand for the rails, which was aimed principally at issues in the medium and low priced areas, was stimulated to some extent by higher prices for carrier equities in the stock market.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s were among loans up fractions to a point or so.

U. S. Governments were bid up for advances of 1-32 to around 5-32s shortly before noon. Prominent on the rise were the Treasury 3⅜s of 1940, the 3¼s of 1944, the 3s of 1946 and the 2¾s. Buying in this division was explained in investment quarters by firmness of the rollar and the abatement of alarm over the Franco-German tangle.

In the corporate sector American & Foreign Power got up more than a point at one time. Fractions were scored by Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Western Union 5s.

A small upturn in French 7s was matched by a slight recession in German 5½s. Otherwise the foreign sector was quiet.

Firmness in Wheat Today Follows Early Setbacks

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—Firmness developed in wheat values today following early setbacks.

A steadier tone late in the day at Winnipeg had more or less bullish effect. Some trade observers regarded the foreign political situation as potentially full of dynamite.

Wheat closed uneven, ¼ lower to ⅛ higher compared with yesterday's finish. May 96⅞, July 89⅛-¼, corn, ⅛ off to ¼ up, May 60½-⅝, oats at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 12 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON: Prices in the stock exchange recovered further today as political outlook was considered more favorable. Bear covering and investment buying lifted prices for dealings securities, industrials, oils and gold shares while nickel issues led the advance in the transatlantic section on favorable earnings report. The closing tone was firm.

PARIS: Rentes strengthened and led the upward movement in bank shares, and industrials as traders viewed the international situation as less dangerous. International issues also improved and the market closed firm.

LIVERPOOL: Wheat futures were lower in sympathy with yesterday's easiness in American markets, and the ideal weather conditions for the European spring season.

Cotton closed quiet and featureless. There was some Bombay and continental selling which was taken by trade buying.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	96⅝	99	96⅞	98⅜	— ⅛
July	89	89⅝	88⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
Sept.	87¼	88⅛	87⅛	87⅞	
Corn					
May	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
July	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ¼
Sept.	60⅝	60¾	60⅛	60⅜	— ¼
Oats					
May	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
July	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Sept.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	— ⅛
Rye					
May	56	56¼	56	56¼	— ⅛
July	55⅝	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
Sept.	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate rlod	Pay.	Hldrs. of Record
Keystone S&W Co	81 ...	Apr. 15	Apr. 1

Special

Case Gr Br	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 25

Regular

Amer H N Y Co	10c	B-M	May 15	May 5
Brigg&StratCorp	75c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Bruns-Bal-Mach	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Bruns Add Mach	15c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Cleve Gr Br	25c	Q	June 15	Mar. 20
N W Bell Tel Co	81	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Penn Salt Mfg	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Pac Gas & Elec	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar. 17	Last Mar. 16
49⅞	44⅝	1.60	Abraham & Str	45	45	45	
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12½	12¼	12½	12
28	22½	.60	Addressograph	27	26⅝	27	26½
9	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
194	168½	3	Air Reduction	182½	182½	182½	183½
5⅜	2		Airway Elec App	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
17⅝	14⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
45⅞	27½		Alleghany pr pf (h)	37½	36	37½	...
4⅞	2¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅜
30¾	12¾		Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25⅛	23¼	24½	23½
29¼	12¼		Allegh pf ww XL	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
27⅜	23½	1	Allegheny Steel	35⅞	35⅜	35½	35¼
109⅞	157	6	Allied Mills	25⅝	25	25	25
9¼	6¾		Allied Chem	190	185	190	186
74¼	69	5	Allied Stores	8½	8⅛	8¾	8⅛
48	35⅜		Allied Stores pf	72½	72½	72½	...
23⅞	26½	1	Allis Chalmers	47	45¾	47	45½
2	2⅜		Alpha Port Cem	22½	22½	22½	...
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
125½	75	2	Amal Leather pf	42	40½	42	40
63¼	52	2	Amerada	120	117½	117½	119¾
50⅞	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	55¼	54½	54¼	56
6⅞	6⅝	3	Am Bank Note pf	49¾	48⅞	49	48¼
24⅛	16¼		Am Crystal Sug	70	70	70	70½
95	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	23⅜	22¾	23¾	22⅝
132½	126⅝	7	Am Brake S&F pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	...
134½	118¾	4½	Am Can	131	131	131	131
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	123	122⅞	123	121½
41	32⅜		Am Car & Fdry	165	165	165	165
73½	62		Am Car & F pf	37	35⅝	36¾	35½
47½	31		Am Chain	68	67⅞	68	...
123½	114¾	3½b	Am Chain pf	45⅛	44⅞	45⅜	43⅝
95½	88	3*	Am Chicle	125	125	125	124¾
13⅜	8½		Am Colortype	95½	95	95½	...
32⅝	27		Am Com Alcohol	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10½
3⅛	1½		Am Encaustic (h)	30⅝	30¼	30¼	29¾
14⅝	9¾		Am European	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9⅞	7		Am & For Pow	14½	14½	14½	...
43	29¾		Am & For Pow pf	9	8⅜	8⅞	8¼
37¼	26		Am & For Pow 6	38½	37¼	38½	36¾
17⅝	12¼		Am & For Pow 2pf	33¾	33	33	33
18¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	16½	15	16½	15¼
8¾	5¾		Am Hide & L	16¼	16	16¼	...
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
41½	37	2 40	Am Home Pr	42¾	42	42¾	40¼
4⅝	3		Am Ice	40¾	40⅞	40⅞	40¼
24	17½	2	Am Ice pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
12⅞	10⅜		Am International	18½	17¾	17¾	...
36¼	25½		Am Locomotive	11¾	11⅜	11½	11½
8⅜	7¼		Am Loco pf	32	31	31⅞	30¾
15	10¼	.10b	Am Mach & Met	86	85½	86	...
35¾	27⅜		Am Metal	13⅝	13½	13½	13¼
133	127	4§	Am Metal 6%	33¾	33¼	33¾	33⅜
29¼	24⅞	.80	Am Mach & Fy	129	129	129	128
11⅜	7½		Am Power & Lt	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25½
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	46⅞	45½	45¾	45¾
27⅜	20¼		Am P&L 6% pf	55⅞	55	55½	53⅞
34	28⅝	1.20	Am Radiator	22	21¼	21⅝	21⅝
116½	89⅜	6	Am Rolling Mill	30⅛	29⅝	30	29⅝
27	20⅜		Am Safety Razor	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
111	104⅜		Am Seating	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
82¼	66¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	28	28	28	26¾
106	104	.80b	Am Smelt & Ref	87½	82¾	86¾	81⅝
73½	57½	6	Am SM&R 6% pf	107	106	107	106
132½	87	5	Am Snuff	60	60	60	89½
104	88½	5	Am Tobacco	50¾	90¼	90¾	89½
143¾	133¾		Am Tobacco B	91¼	90¾	91¼	90¾
146¾	136	6	Am Steel Fdries	29½	27¼	29½	27¾
36	29	2	Am Tobacco pf	150	149	150	...
61¼	51¾	2	Am Stores	30¼	29¾	30¼	29⅞
178	155¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	54¾	54⅛	54⅝	54⅜
8½	5⅞		Am Tel & Tel	189	167¾	169	168¼
35	29½		Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
26⅜	20½		Am Typ F pf (h)	26½	25¾	25¾	25
24¼	20⅛	1†	Am Sum Tob	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼
100	92¾	6	Am Wat W & E	23⅜	22¼	23	21⅞
11½	9⅛		Am Wat Inc	100	100	100	...
70¾	10	1	Am Woolen	10¼	10	10	9⅞
2	1⅛		Am Woolen pf	63¾	62¼	62¾	62
10	7½		Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7¾	4⅜		Am Yr P pf (h)	8¼	8	8	8
36⅜	28	.25b	Amalgamated Cop	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
35	25	.25b	Anaconda Wire	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝
26¾	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	41	41	41	...
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	24¼	23¾	24¼	23¼
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	108½	108½	107¾	...
7⅞	4¾		Armour Ill	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...
2	1½	.50	Arnold Constable	6⅜	6	6	6⅛
22⅛	12		Artloom Corp	12	11¾	12	11¾
56⅞	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	19	18⅝	19	18⅜
17¾	13½		Asso Dry Goods	57⅞	56	57⅜	56
80½	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	76½	74⅝	75⅝	74⅜
35¾	27		Atl Coast Line	101	100⅝	100⅝	101
34	27½	1	Atl Refining	30	30⅛	30⅜	29¼
30⅜	18¼		Atlas Tack	31⅞	30¾	31¼	28¼
54¼	40⅜		Auburn Auto	26¼	25¼	26⅛	30¾
10⅛	7¾		Austin Nichols	51¾	48¾	50¼	48
9⅜	7⅛		Aviation Corp Del	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	8
			—B—				
6⅞	4¼		Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅜
54½	37⅜		Baldwin Loco pf (h)	49	47¾	47¾	48
24¼	16¼		Balt & Ohio	21	20	21	19¾
34½	25¼		Balt & Ohio pf	29	28	28½	26¾
110⅛	109	6½	Bamb pf 110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32
17⅝	13¼		Barker Bros	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	16¾
89¼	82¼		Barker Bros pf	88½	87	88½	87
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	67½	67½	67½	67
18⅜	14⅛	.60†	Barnsdall A	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜
114⅞	112	7	Bayuk Cig pf	112	111	111	111
26	18		Beatrice Cream	24¼	23¾	24	23⅞
35¾	35¾	2	Beech Creek	35	35	35	36
16⅜	13⅜	1	Belding Hem	15¾	15¼	15¼	14¾
24⅜	21⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	25⅜	24⅝	24⅞	24¼
19	16⅞	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛
59¾	52½		Beth Steel 5pf	18¼	18	18¼	17¾
119	112		Bethlehem Steel	57⅞	56¼	57⅜	55⅝
23¾	23	25	Bethlehem Steel 7pf	119	117¾	119	118¾
20¼	15¼	10b	Bigelow Sanford	38	37½	38	37
26½	20⅞		Blaw Knox	18⅛	18	18	17¾
63⅜	52	3	Boeing Airplane	24½	23½	24	23¾
5	3⅜	2*	Bohn Aluminum & Br.	62½	60½	61¾	59½
30¼	23⅝	1.60	Bon Ami B	40¾	40⅛	40¾	40
83¼	64	3	Borden	28¾	28	28⅜	28
11½	7¾		Borg Warner	81	80⅛	81	79½
64⅜	51½	2	Boston & Maine	9½	9	9¼	9
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Briggs Mfg	62¾	61	62¾	60¾
60⅛	48	3	Bridgeport Brass	17¼	16¾	17	16¾
48½	41		Briggs & Strat	58½	58½	58½	58
8⅜	5¾		Bristol Myers	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
101	57¾	6	Brooklyn Man T	50	49	49¼	48¾
12¼	4½		Brooklyn M T pf	101¼	100¾	101¼	...
51½	7½	2b	Brooklyn Queens	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
56½	50	3	Brooklyn Q pf	47	46	46	44½
65⅜	59¾	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	51½	51	51	50½
11⅞	8⅞		Brunswick Balke	60¼	60¼	60¼	60⅜
20⅛	16		Bucuyrus Erie	12¾	11½	12	11
113½	100	2g	Bucyrus E cv pf	11⅞	11	11¼	11
8⅜	2¼		Budd Mfg rts	17	16⅞	16⅞	16½
15	9⅛		Budd Mfg	101	100	100	...
11⅜	11⅛		Budd Mfg pf	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
31½	22½		Budd Wheel	98	98	98	98
12¾	11½		Bullard	12⅝	12	12	12
33¼	25⅜	.60†	Bulova Watch	27½	27	27	27
8⅞	8¼		Burroughs Add	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
23¼	16½		Bush Term (h)	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼
			Bush Term deb (h)	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
			Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	16½	15½	15½	15⅜
6⅛	2⅝		Byron Jackson	21½	21	21	21¼
3⅝	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	25¾	25	25	...
25¼	19⅞		Butterick(h)	6½	6	6⅜	6⅛
74	64		Byers	2½	2	2	2¼
			Byers pf	23¾	22¾	23⅜	22⅝
				69½	69	69½	69
			—C—				
37⅜	33⅛	1½	Calif Packing	34	33¾	34	33¼
17⅜	9		Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
36⅜	30	1†	Calumet & Hecla	9¾	9¾	9¾	8⅞
16½	13¼		Campbell Wy&C	33⅞	33¼	33¾	33¼
16	10⅞		Canada Dry	14½	13⅞	14⅛	13⅜
42⅛	38	2*	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13	13⅜	12¾
8⅜	5¾		Cannon Mills	37⅞	37½	37½	...
97	73	.20	Caro C&O st	100	100	100	100½
125½	92½		Carr Fireproof	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8
72	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	134	132	133½	130¼
32⅛	26¼		Celanese Corp	69¼	68⅜	68½	67⅞
35¼	25⅞	1½†	Celotex Co	29¼	27¼	27⅞	26¾
55¾	47¾	4	Central Aguirre	34¾	34	34	33⅞
18⅛	13⅜		Certain-Teed	52	50½	51	50¼
24⅜	20⅛		Checker Cab Mfg	16½	16¼	16⅜	16
74½	3	3	Chesapeake Corp	41	41	41	...
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	66½	66	66½	65⅜
6¼	2⅜		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	56	56	56⅝	55½
2⅝	1½		Chi & Gt West (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
31⅜	27½	1½	Chi Mail Order	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
7⅜	4⅜		Chi Mil&St P (h)	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28
5⅞	3		Chi Mil&St P pf (h)	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅜
12¾	7¾		Chi & N'western	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼
20½	16		Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¼	10	10⅛	10
51	51½		Chi Pneu Tool	17½	16¼	16⅞	16⅜
3	1⅝		Chi Pneu T pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½
7⅞	4⅜		Chi Rk I&P (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	4⅛		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
26⅛	19¾	1	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
101⅞	85½		Chi Yellow Cab	25½	25½	25½	24⅞
19⅞	15½	2	Childs Company	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10
86½	72⅞	6½	Chrysler	97	95½	96⅞	93¾
40½	23¾	.80	City Ice & F pf	79½	79	79½	79
46	40⅝	1†	City Ice & F pf	38¼	34½	35⅞	34½
50⅛	33	1	Clark Equipment	45¾	44	44½	44
97¼	84	3	Cleve Gr Br	62	56	62	...
20½	17⅛	.50	Cluett Peabody	51	50⅞	51	50⅞
51⅝	42	.50b	Coca Cola	118⅝	117½	118⅜	117½
112	107½	7	Colgate-Palm-P	45½	44¼	45	44½
9⅞	2⅝		Collins & Aikman	4¾	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝
49	25		Collins & Axf	110	110	110	...
36¼	21½		Colo & E Ir (h)	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅜
34¼	16¼		Colo F&I pf (h)	27⅞	26	27⅞	26½
26	16		Colo & Southern	33	31¼	32½	32½
20⅝	14	.20e	Colo & So 2pf	35	35	35	33
100	90½	6	Columbia Gas	32	32	32	33
45½	36	1*	Columbia G pf A	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18
109	94	4†	Columbia Pic vtc	98	96⅞	96⅞	97¾
51¼	47	2¾	Columbian C vtc	113	105	112½	104½
103	97	4½	Columbia P pf	47¾	47¼	47⅝	...
64⅝	44	3†	Comm Credit	51¾	50¼	50½	49½
103	97	4½	Comm Inv Tr	63¼	63	63¼	62½
26⅝	20¼	6	Comm I Tr pf	103	102½	102	102¼
3⅞	2⅜	60	Comm Solvents	22½	21⅝	21⅞	21½
82	66	3	Comwith & So	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
12⅝	8⅜		Comwith & S pf	64	62½	62½	62⅜
44½	35½	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜
20	14½		Congoleum Nairn	36¾	36	36⅝	35¾
33½	25		Cons Ry & Lt	15¼	15	15	15
7⅜	5		Conn Ry & Lt pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
20⅛	18	.50g	Consol Film Ind	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
13⅜	8¼		Consol Film I pf	18¾	18½	18½	18⅜
38⅜	30¾	1	Consol Cigar	11	10⅝	11	10½
108½	102	5	Consol Gas	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	33¾
15¼	11⅞	.25b	Consol Gas pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
11⅝	6⅞		Consol Ry Cu pf	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
1⅞	⅝		Consol Textile (h)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
26⅛	19⅞		Container H	1	1	1	1
81⅝	72⅝	6½	Cont Cig pref ww	23¾	23½	23⅝	23½
19⅛	16⅜		Cont Baking A	79⅞	79¾	79⅞	...
3⅜	1⅝		Cont Baking B	18½	17½	18⅛	18⅛
77⅜	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
87⅛	72⅝		Cont Can	71¾	71¾	71¾	...
24⅝	18	.50b	Cont Dia Fibre	22	21½	22	21½
3⅛	1⅞	.50g	Cont Insurance	82¾	81	82⅝	81
51½	21¼		Cont Motors	42	41¾	41½	41
28⅞	22⅜	1	Cont Oil	3¾	3	3⅜	3⅛
69	60	3	Corn Exchange	34½	33¾	34⅜	33½
78⅜	68½	2	Corn Products	72	71	71⅞	71⅛
165	162	7	Corn Pfd pf	74	73¾	73⅞	73¾
8⅜	5¼		Cosy	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
37⅞	36	2	Cream of Wheat	36¾	36	36¾	36
25⅝	19⅝	1.50	Crosley Radio	26	25	26	25
61⅛	50⅝	3	Crown Cork & S	51½	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜
47½	45½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
16¼	9⅝		Crown Zeller vtc	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
41	30		Crucible Steel	38	37¼	37⅝	37¼
1⅝	1		Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
14⅛	11		Cuba Ry pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
102	61½		Cuban Am Sugar	11½	11½	11½	...
44½	38¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	13	13	13	12⅞
23⅛	18⅝		Cudahy Packing	96	95	96	95
9¼	4		Curtis Publishing	39¼	39¼	39½	39
21⅞	10½		Curtiss-Wright	19½	19¼	19⅜	19
			Curtiss-Wright A	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
				19¼	18⅝	19	18½
			—D—				
83¾	52		Deere & Co	80½	79	79	78½
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	29¼	29	29	29¾
26	22	.50†	Deisel Wm G	24	23¾	24	23¾
52	38¾		Del & Hudson	46	44½	45	43¾
23⅛	15⅞		Del Lack & W	19⅞	18⅞	19½	18⅞
9⅜	4⅝		Denver R G pf (h)	8	7⅞	7⅞	...
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	140¾	140	140¾	...
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	52	51	51	50½
34⅝	23½		Distillers Cp Seag	36	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
40½	37¼	1½†	Diamond Match	27½	27½	27½	27¾
42	38	1½†	Diamond M pf	40	39¼	40	39¾
52⅜	41½	2*	Dome Mines	45¼	45	45¼	45
78¾	50⅝	.75e	Douglas A	71⅝	68⅞	71½	68⅛
32⅝	29	1½e	Dresser A	31	31	31	30½
1⅛	1		Duluth So Shore	17⅞	17¼	17½	...
8¼	6		Dunhill Inter	7½	7	7⅜	7¼
150¼	138	3.60	Du Pont de Nem	145	142½	145	142¼
118¾	114	5	Duquesne Lt pf	115¼	115¼	115½	115
			—E—				
97⅝	77¼		Eastern Roll Mill	83¾	81½	83¾	81½
167½	156½	.5*	Eastman Kodak	162	161½	162	161½
33¼	28½	1†	Eaton Mfg	34⅜	32⅞	34¼	32
44⅝	36½	1.20*	Elec Auto-Lite	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	39⅝
114	110¼	7*	Elec Auto-L pf	111⅝	111⅜	111½	112
17⅜	13⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	15¾	14⅞	15	15
7⅜	6½	.24e	Elec Pow & Lt	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅝
16	6½		Elec Pow & Lt pf	16⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜
58	29½		El Pw&Li 5% pf	63½	59½	63½	58⅝
64	32¾		Elec Pow & L pf	66½	63⅛	66½	63
55¼	49⅝	2†	Elec Sto Battery	49	49	49	49
4			Elk Horn Coal pf	7⅞	7⅞	⅞	1
3⅞	1½		Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
89	62½	3	*Endicott Johnson	67½	67½	67½	68¼
134	125¾	7	*Endicott John pf	125½	125½	125½	...
12½	7½		Engineers Pub S	9¾	9¼	9¼	9
58	45½		Engineers P S 5pf	55	54½	54½	...
64	55		Engineers P S 6pf	62½	62½	62

Business and Industry • # Stockholders at Consolidated Gas Meeting Hit Pensions • Commerce and Finance

About 100 Banks To Be Eliminated In U. S. by FDIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, yesterday asked Congress to extend until July 1, 1938, the period in which the corporation may act through consolidations and mergers to strengthen the banking situation and protect itself against undue losses, thus arranging for elimination from the banking system of at least 100 uneconomic banks which are insured by the corporation. Senator Fletcher offered a bill to authorize the extension.

The FDIC, as the present law stands, must force through its program the elimination of unsound banks by July 1. The 100 or more banks will be consolidated with sound institutions. The going banks will take over the sound assets of the banks to be closed. They will be guaranteed against loss by the FDIC. However, stockholders of the banks to be eliminated will lose their equity.

Commitments have already been made to close 100 banks in six states, Mr. Crowley said. It is expected that by the time the program is completed a considerably larger number will be eliminated.

"We feel that if the right to purchase assets or make loans were made permanent or extended beyond two years there would be a general indifference on the part of banks and supervisory authorities to the necessity of eliminating weak banks through the method afforded by the provision of the bank act now under consideration," Mr. Crowley said.

"Our records indicated that a great many uneconomic banks were extended the benefits of deposit insurance because the original law compelled us to admit banks which were merely solvent. This fact, coupled with the low earning power of these institutions, convinces us that it will be far cheaper for the corporation in the long run to merge the unsound banks with the stronger and better ones."

Office Equipment Industry Position Sound, Says Poor's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The office equipment industry is in good condition, says Poor's Publishing Company. The favorable outlook for the securities of this industry, says the survey, is little affected by the outstanding market performance of such equities over the last six months.

"The value of office machinery output fell radically during the depression, from $171,859,000 in 1929 to $58,488,000 in 1933," the survey continues. "In spite of this, the basic necessity and appeal of such equipment was not materially lessened. This is indicated by the high level of sales during recent months, which may have reduced the large replacement demand created by years of subnormal economy. Meanwhile, designs have been vastly improved and new labor-saving devices developed so that the domestic market has been enlarged.

"The foreign market, which normally accounts for one third to one half the sales of domestic companies, furnishes a big field for expansion, as the adoption of labor-saving office appliances abroad has been slow. Exports of office machinery reversed their downward trend by 1934, and in 1935 were 71 per cent above the 1933 low.

"The administration's policy creating reciprocal trade agreements with important foreign governments almost invariably favors the office equipment manufacturers, as the United States has dominated the field, in development, manufacture and use of office appliances.

"Although the burden of Social Security taxes will fall heavily upon this industry, these new taxes will make use of labor-saving office equipment more economical than ever for industry as a whole. Furthermore, corporations must keep a greater number of records, and these in greater detail. And finally, the United States Government itself, always an important customer, will require office equipment in an increasing volume."

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SEC Appointee

By a Staff Artist

Ernest Angell

Regional Administrator for New York, Securities and Exchange Commission

SEC Director For N. Y. Prepares To Take Up Office

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Wall Street swerved its sights today around the arc of troubled European diplomacy and domestic business conditions and brought them to focus on the newly appointed Securities and Exchange Commission regional administrator — Ernest Angell.

At the end of the month, Mr. Angell will turn his back on his law partnership in the firm of Hardin, Hess & Eger and take over the job of supervising the SEC's New York office.

Is Interviewed

Interviewed at his law firm, he emphatically declined to comment on the duties he will soon take over.

"I've got a lot to learn over there," he said, "and until I do I mean to go slowly."

Born in Cleveland in 1889, Mr. Angell was educated in a private school there, rushed through Harvard College in three years, picking up a Phi Beta Kappa key on the way, and then went to Harvard Law School from which he was graduated in 1913.

Law practice in Cleveland for three years was followed by a captaincy in the A. E. F. during the war. He then returned to New York to dust off his law volumes. He has been with his present firm since 1922.

Asked whether he had voted for President Roosevelt in the last election, he opened up a broad quiet smile and shook his head in the negative.

Independent Democrat

"I suppose if I'm pinned down I'd best be labeled an independent Democrat—although I've voted in the past for representatives of every party except the Communist," he said.

He said he wrote an article blasting the veterans' racket. "I was one of the founders of the Willard Straight Legion Post in New York and we fought the bonus. The post was thrown out of the Legion and I was its attorney. We were reinstated about two years ago."

The new SEC regional chief is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and of the American and New York State Bar Associations.

Rate Cuts Drop Gas Company's Earnings

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York told stockholders at the annual meeting that rate cuts made last year would cause a drop in earnings during the first two quarters of 1936.

Increased consumption to the point necessary to offset the declines was not expected before May 1, he said, at which time earnings may show a pickup.

He told shareholders that the forthcoming $70,000,000 debenture issue of the parent company would bear 3¼ and 3½ per cent coupons, equally divided, in so far as principal was concerned, and added that by July 1 the company expects to refund $55,000,000 Brooklyn Edison 5 per cent bonds with a 3¼ per cent coupon rate.

The remaining Edison bonds, he said, amounting to $30,000,000, probably would be replaced around Oct. 1 with a similar issue of 3⅛s.

The refunding operations would save the company between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually, he said.

Canada Seeks To Control Big Bank

OTTAWA, March 17 (AP)—Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, has introduced a resolution in the House of Commons as the first step to place the Bank of Canada under governmental control.

Mr. Dunning's resolution provides for an increase in the capital stock of the bank and for the purchase of certain shares with government funds "to assure ownership of a majority of the shares by the Government."

The Finance Minister also requested an increase in the number of directors and provision for the election and appointment of directors "to assure control of the board of directors appointed by the Government."

The bank opened its doors a year ago, after a public sale of 100,000 shares of capital stock at $50 a share. For the Government to obtain control, the bank's stock would have to be increased to more than 200,000 shares.

Neglected Factors in Recovery As Seen by an Industrialist

By **Ralph E. Flanders**

Past President, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. President, Jones & Lamson Machine Company

Four years of the New Deal have passed into history. It is time to take stock of its achievements and failures. Has it been so successful that its continuance and development are desirable? Is its failure so manifest that the arousing of political opposition becomes a public duty? Or does the appraisal indicate neither unquestioned success nor utter failure, but that result more usually found in human affairs—a mixture of achievement and error, of hopes a little realized and much deferred?

A rapid survey reveals many items of progress. The prices of agricultural products have been raised, and the farmer has become a more active customer for the products of industry. Employment has increased above the low point and wages have been raised throughout the whole extent of industry. The volume of production has grown. All the business indexes have advanced. The number and seriousness of business failures has notably diminished.

But—agricultural recovery was induced by means which are generating serious reactions, and those means cannot safely be reapplied. Wage-rate increases are being eaten up by a rising cost of living. The decrease in failures is a natural unmanaged result of survival of the strong and fit through a period of stress. Most ominous of all, the improvement in employment took place almost entirely in the first six months of the New Deal. There has been little progress since. Particularly is it true that the greater body of unemployment—that in the building trades and construction industries—remains unimproved and immovable. That sullen total of eight to ten millions of unemployed faces us week after week, month after month, year after year, whatever may be the state of prosperity of the employed. It poses to us the question of the sphinx. If we do not find the answer we perish.

All that can be done by blind courage and messianic faith has been done. All that can be done by ingenious and novel economic political expedient has been done. If the President, if his Administration, if the New Deal are to go down in history as having found effective solutions to problems which are momentous on the epic scale, a new attitude, a new approach, must be added to those already applied. The policies of novelty ingenuity, and improvisation must be reinforced by qualities drawn from experience and common sense.

I venture to suggest some of these needed elements of experience and common sense. For convenience I have divided the problem into four sections, of which the first concerns the relations between agriculture and industry.

Agriculture and Industry

The fall in value of farm products was one of the principal phenomena of the depression, and, by inference, it was considered to be one of the principal causes. Three measures were taken to raise the prices of farm products: devaluation of the currency marketing agreements, and decreased production subsidized by government grants in part from processing taxes.

Of these measures the monetary one was expected to raise the general price level. This it did to a slight degree only, except in the case of commodities whose price is set by world markets. As might have been expected, our devaluation has been met by progressive devaluation by our principal competitors in world markets, and seems impending for all of our customer nations as well. Devaluation is a game that all the world can play at, as it has and will. Its advantages are short lived.

The crop control, live-stock destruction, marketing agreements, and processing taxes have been more successful so far as concerns the immediate purpose of raising the prices of farm products. They have been less successful in secondary results which might have been foreseen, which were, in fact, foreseen by intelligent, unemotional observers.

One of the undesirable effects is the loss of a large part of the foreign market for many of our farm products, cotton being the most seriously affected. Really, was there any excuse for ignoring the recent experience of Brazil in her attempt to control the coffee supply and enhance its price? Why should it not be expected that new cotton areas would be developed and stimulated, as new coffee plantations were? The same thing that is happening to cotton is happening to wheat and lard in a somewhat less degree.

The maintenance of a higher domestic price means that the industrial worker is taxed to raise the farmer's income. This is only excusable on the assumption that the industrial worker is better off than the farmer. Sad as the lot of the latter has been, it would be hard to prove that he has been as helpless and as incapable of self support, where drought has not been involved, as the city dweller has been in the past five years.

There is something more than injustice involved here. It is a matter more of impossibility than of injustice. These high prices cannot much longer be borne. The processing tax on top of the price of cotton is destroying the market for domestic cotton cloth. It is proposed temporarily to reapply it. Mills are shutting down, workers are laid off, and cotton accumulates. Here is one of the tangible elements in our unsolved problem of the unemployed.

What we seek is a solution which does not tax the worker to support the farmer, or burden agriculture to maintain industry. What we seek is a solution which benefits both. The first requirement is a new balance between agriculture and industry, based on the relative demand for the products of the two occupations. There is an insatiable appetite, an unfilled demand of enormous proportions, for the products of industry. There is a corresponding possibility of expanding demand for agricultural materials which go into manufactured goods. But for foodstuffs, which constitute the main product of agriculture, the demand, while capable of further expansion is ultimately limited by the normal human appetite. As a consequence, a return to our old success in raising the general standard of living will involve an increase of industry relative to agriculture—a resumption of the normal migration from farm to factory, rather than a continuance of the present unhealthy reverse movement. In the revival of industry and a consequent drain on the agricultural population lies the hope for a natural, effective balance. If agricultural output ought to be limited, this is the way to do it. We must not permit our temporary dosing with stimulants to interfere with our ultimate recovery, as is now the case.

Even on the short-range solution, agriculture depends on industry. Return to a normal standard of living will expand markets to a point where moderate prices and greater volume will give a larger net farm income than the present artificial conditions can provide. This is particularly true for dairy products.

If industry depends on agriculture, as was the original New Deal thesis, so does agriculture depend on industry, as hard experience teaches. There really is no primacy in this matter. The two are indissolubly bound together. In our country neither can prosper at the expense of the other. There is a way for them to prosper together from this time on, without perpetuating the temporary and dangerous stimulants now being applied, and without interfering with a return to a natural balance. This is by way of a determined reduction in the price of manufactured goods, which will at once stimulate employment and reduce the cost of what the farmer buys, thus raising his standard of living. This brings us to our second topic, prices and wages.

Prices and Wages

Here we are concerned with the NRA rather than with the AAA. A body of harmful practice became intrenched in code making and administration, and in other activities of NRA as well. There was, on the part of industry, organized labor, and the Administration from the first beginnings of the original act, an idea that recovery, re-employment, and a raised standard of living would result from a carefully balanced increase in prices and wages. That idea was fallacious and has delayed recovery.

There is no man, no group of men, having the infinite intelligence and wide-spread power required so to manipulate a rise in wages and prices as to produce a recovery. *In all past times recovery has come when lowered prices stimulated consumption, and the reappearance of profits stimulated expansion and re-employment. The rise of wages and prices has come as a natural result of recovery, not as an impossible cause.*

The higher standard of living we are looking for is one that is higher even than that of 1929, which was pitifully low as an average for the mass of the population. A rise in the standard of living means that prices and wages move relatively in opposite directions, not together; and in the face of foreign competition and of the remaining disparity between agricultural income and prices of manufactured goods, our choice—if we have a choice—will be for prices to move down rather than for wages to go up. This is the direction which lowers rather than raises tariff walls. This is the direction which stimulates sales and employment. We are suffering from the inherent difficulty of trying to expand business with a price level raised in advance of demand and recovery, rather than because of demand and recovery.

This real answer to the problem of a simultaneous increased business output, increased profit, increased employment, and a generally raised standard of living is the answer that shallow theorists deride, shortsighted labor leaders combat, and timid industrialists avoid.

Now for the fourth impediment to recovery. This is the way that reform has got in the way.

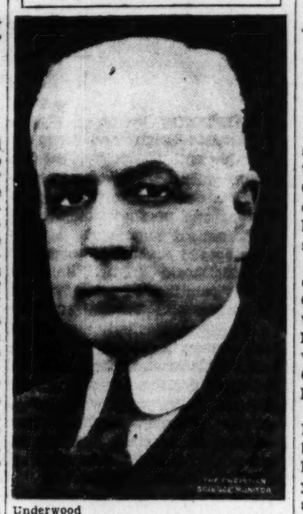
It is not the *amount* of profits that destroys, but the kind. But it is the amount of profits that the Administration has set its face against. If one member of the Administration renders lip-service to the profit system, another attacks it directly or by inference. If irresponsible and undisciplined members of the Administration chance to be silent, powerful legislative interests set about the making of laws which will destroy profits and perpetuate unemployment. And if underlings and legislators alike chance to be silent, the Chief Executive himself gives clear indication that the fight is still on against business profits and consequent re-employment.

Let me give a specific instance. Again and again the Administration has attacked the utilities, both in their corporate structure and as to their rates. In both respects the utilities are valuable. Their rates are of importance to consumers. They might, in some instances, conceivably be reduced in amounts which would reduce the bill of some household consumer by sums ranging from $15 to $50 per year. There is, in other words, the same opportunity for increased efficiency, lowered prices, and increased consumption for the utility that there is for other industries we have been discussing—not much less, not much more.

But the utilities affect the common man in other ways. In the building-up of their corporate structures during the boom period, in the emission and sale of pyramided securities, in the credit inflation which supported these pyramided securities, lay the seeds of the boom that ended in 1929 and of the dismal years which followed.

[To Be Concluded]

Under Fire



Underwood

George B. Cortelyou

Former President, Consolidated Gas Company

Further Inflation Expected in 1936, States Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Further inflation is expected during 1936, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current bulletin. The evidence afforded by the duration of the inflationary movements of the past, the report declares, shows the possibility of more time elapsing before the current movement completes its course.

At the same time, the report continues, the evidence points to the probability of an early end to this movement since, on only three previous occasions, an increase in inflation has lasted more than three years, a period which the present movement has already covered.

Extent of Inflation

The extent of the current inflationary movement is a weightier argument against a much longer continuation of this movement. The increase in inflation of 56.9 per cent from 1932 to 1935 was greater than in any previous period, with the exception of the 1914-1920 war period, when the increase amounted to 124.6 per cent.

In the 1878-1881 inflationary movement, after the depression of 1873, which was similar in many respects to the depression after 1929, the increase amounted to only 40.6 per cent. In the 1895-1901 period, which was the first phase of the long-term inflationary movement which culminated in 1919, the increase in inflation amounted to only 45.6 per cent.

Thus, the testimony of the past, in so far as the extent of an inflationary movement is concerned, argues against a much further extension of the present movement. This is especially true since there is more inflation now than in 1935.

On the basis of the return for January, the increase in inflation since 1932 amounted to 69.7 per cent, or much more than in any previous movement, with the exception of the World War inflation increase of 124.6 per cent, when conditions were much more conducive to inflation than at the present time.

Amount of Inflation

On the other hand, the amount of inflation existing in 1935 or at the beginning of 1936 was small as compared with the amount in 1929, to say nothing of 1920. In 1935, money was inflated 70.2 per cent and in January, 1936, 84.2 per cent. These figures compare with 170.2 per cent in 1929 and 335.8 per cent in 1919. It may consequently be argued that there is room for much more inflation before the next deflationary movement sets in.

At the same time, the question may be raised as to whether 1919 or even 1929 can be used as standards for measuring the extent to which the current inflationary movement might go.

The inflation of 1919 was the result of a long term inflationary movement augmented in its final phase by the World War. The inflation which existed in 1929 was the result of an abundance of private credit which was used after the depression of 1921.

Deflationary Period

These conditions do not prevail today. The country is now in a long-term deflationary period; it is not engaged in war and private credit is scarce as compared with the decade after the World War. The scarcity of private credit is obvious from the huge amount of debt which still remains to be liquidated before the basis is laid for a long-term inflationary movement.

Consequently, the amount of inflation which prevailed in the deflationary period after the Civil War provides a more logical standard for measuring the extent of the current inflation. The use of such a standard shows than an abnormal amount exists at the present time. There is more inflation now than in any year prior to 1909.

This means that there is not only more than in the deflationary period after the Civil War but more than in the first 13 years of the long term inflationary movement which began in 1896.

There is one factor at the present time, however, which never before featured the situation except in wartime and that is heavy spending of borrowed money by the Government.

Unquestionably, this is playing a considerable part in the current inflationary movement. This will continue to be a factor making for inflation at least during 1936. It is not necessary to go beyond the passage of the soldiers bonus for evidence in regard to this matter.

This suggests the continuation of inflation for at least another year despite the testimony against it which is afforded by the course of past inflationary movements.

Shareholders Stir Up Scene at Con. Gas Co. Meeting

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Boos, shouts and gavel-banging punctuated the annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company yesterday, when a couple of stockholders brought up the matter of large pensions paid to high-salaried officers.

C. G. Townsend was the first to obtain recognition from Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board. "I want to know who says you shall have $100,000 a year," he said, "and who says Mr. Cortelyou (George B. Cortelyou, former president), shall have $95,000."

Mr. Carlisle smiled and said the law put that question up to the board of trustees. He added he had heard it rumored that Mr. Cortelyou retired on a pension of $75,000 a year, but that as a matter of fact he got only $30,000. He then proceeded to introduce a score of executives, saying he was sure the stockholders would like to meet them.

When he had finished, Harvey E. Regan, a road builder, arose from the second row and took his pipe from his mouth.

"Why should we have a whole flock of presidents and vice-presidents?" he asked. "Is it just to pay them a lot of money? Each year we pay out a fortune in salaries. There is no reason why we should support in their old age men who have robbed this company for years."

Mr. Carlisle hammered his gavel.

"I'm not accustomed to being hard-boiled at these stockholders' meetings," he replied, "but there will be no more discussion of personalities of Mr. Cortelyou or anyone else."

Two women also attacked the company's pension system. At length a motion was made which would have required the consent of the stockholders for payment of pensions of $25,000 a year or more in the future. It was tabled for the luncheon recess, however, and after the stockholders had eaten chicken salad and cold cuts as guests of the company the afternoon session was quiet.

The 13 trustees were re-elected and the company's name was changed to the Consolidated Edison Company.

Mexico Cancels the Permits of Foreign Insurance Companies

MEXICO CITY, March 17 (AP)—Permits under which 49 foreign insurance companies were operating in Mexico were canceled by the Secretariat of Finance.

The action was taken after the companies had refused to comply with an insurance law which requires them to invest at least 30 per cent of their reserves in Mexican Government bonds or mortgage companies.

The Pan American Life Insurance Company of New Orleans, the Confederation Life Association of Canada, and other American, German, Swiss and Spanish fire and accident insurance firms were affected.

Germany and Great Britain made diplomatic representations against the law, which its sponsors said would prevent an estimated 1,000,000 pesos from being sent abroad each month for investment by the companies.

Socony-Vacuum's Net for 1935 Is Set At $22,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Consolidated net earnings of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for the year 1935 were estimated, in advance of the annual report, to be approximately $22,500,000, after taxes, and after deducting a non-recurring charge of $2,900,000 representing premiums paid and unamortized discount on bonds retired during the year, it was stated in a letter to the stockholders of the company. Reported net earnings for 1934 amounted to $24,121,297.

Funded and long-term debt on Dec. 31, 1935 (including bank loans used to retire bonds), the letter continues, was $77,000,000, a reduction of $8,000,000 during the year.

Cash and marketable securities on Dec. 31, 1935, were estimated at $70,000,000, an increase of $11,400,000 during the year.

Goodrich Studies Stock Situation

AKRON, March 17 (AP)—J. D. Tew, president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, in a report sent to stockholders, said "a committee of the board has been making a careful study of the whole preferred stock situation, with its arrears of dividends.

"There are still many difficulties to be overcome in the formulation of any final plan. It is to be hoped, however, that provided no further untoward conditions arise, it may be possible in the next few months to submit to the stockholders some recommendation in this connection," he said.

The report said "an action" now pending "in New York courts" over the validity of proxy votes on the company's plan for refunding "is to be regretted, as the past year has offered attractive opportunities for the sale of securities of this character."

The refunding program, proposed last year, involved the issuance of $28,000,000 of first mortgage bonds for refunding at lower rates of interest and to provide additional capital.

Retail Food Costs Up 0.9 P. C. In Last Two Weeks in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—There was an increase of 0.9 per cent in the retail food costs during the two weeks ended Feb. 25, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

A marked increase in egg prices and the continued rise in the price of butter accounted in large part for the advance. Of the 84 foods included in the index, higher prices were reported for 35, lower prices for 43 and for six there was no change.

Composite Index

The composite index is now 81.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Food costs are 1.9 per cent above the level of the corresponding period of last year and 35.3 per cent higher than on Feb. 15, 1933, when the index was 60.1. Current food costs are, however, 20.6 per cent below the average for Feb. 15, 1929. Individual commodity price changes for these two periods as compared with the present level are shown in Table 2. When converted to a 1913 base the current index is 128.8.

The cost of cereals and bakery products declined 0.4 per cent during the two weeks ended Feb. 25. Continued decreases in the prices of flour, corn meal, and white bread accounted for the major part of this decline. Ten cities reported lower prices for white bread and no city reported an advance. The greatest decrease for this item, 3.8 per cent, was reported from Cincinnati.

No Change in Meats

The composite index for meats showed no change. There was an average decrease of 0.2 per cent in the cost of the beef items and a decline of 1.5 per cent for the lamb items. The pork items showed an increase of 0.7 per cent as the result of higher prices for pork chops (+3.4%), and for pork loin roast (+2.8%). Prices of the cured pork items were lower.

The cost of dairy products rose 1.7 per cent. Butter prices advanced 4.3 per cent and are now higher than at any time during 1935. Two cities only reported changes in the price of fresh milk. In Boston there was an increase of 1 cent a quart, and in Los Angeles the price was lowered 1 cent. Prices for cream and for evaporated milk were slightly higher. Cheese products decreased 0.9 per cent.

Index Numbers of Retail Costs of Food by Commodity Groups

Three-Year Average 1923-25=100

	Feb. 25 Current	*Feb. 26	1935 Feb. 15	1929 Feb. 15
Commodity Groups—				
All foods	81.3	79.7	60.1	102.3
Cereals & bak prod	92.1	92.1	69.2	98.2
Meats	94.9	90.9	63.9	116.7
Dairy products	81.8	80.6	60.7	105.7
Eggs	78.0	72.1	45.3	101.0
Fruits and vegetables	62.4	61.1	52.1	88.7
Fresh	61.2	59.0	51.3	86.9
Canned	73.6	84.0	65.5	96.8
Dried	58.1	63.0	48.0	100.2
Beverages and choc.	67.4	73.3	69.5	110.8
Fats and oils	76.2	78.1	45.1	93.7
Sugar and sweets	63.9	62.5	57.1	75.4

*Preliminary.

The cost of eggs increased 10.4 per cent. The average price of eggs was higher than for any February since 1930. This increase is contrary to the normal price movement for eggs at this season. The cities in the Atlantic area showed the greatest increase.

There was an increase of 0.6 per cent in the cost of fruits and vegetables. The advance amounted to 0.7 per cent for the fresh products in the group, although seven of the 13 items showed lower prices. Apple prices increased 1.5 per cent and oranges rose 2.7 per cent. Lemon prices, however, fell off 1.3 per cent. Potato prices advanced 1.2 per cent. An increase of 6.5 per cent was reported for cabbage and of 2.2 per cent for sweet potatoes. Prices of the other fresh vegetables were lower, except for lettuce, which showed no change. The cost of the canned products decreased 0.4 per cent. On the other hand, the dried products rose 0.3 per cent, with higher prices for each of the six items.

Beverages and chocolate showed no change in the average cost. Coffee prices remained unchanged. Price changes for other items in the group were minor.

Costs of Fats Drop

The cost of fats and oils declined 0.8 per cent. Lard prices continued to decrease and are now about at the level of January, 1935. Lower prices were reported for lard compound, vegetable shortening and peanut butter. Prices of other items in the group increased slightly.

Sugar and sweets declined 0.3 per cent, with sugar prices 0.5 per cent lower. The price of other items in the group changed little. Corn syrup prices were lower and molasses and strawberry preserves were slightly higher.

The increase of 0.9 per cent in the composite index resulted from increased costs in each of the nine geographical areas. This advance was most marked in New England. Higher food costs were reported from 45 of the 51 cities included in the index. Five cities reported small decreases and for one there was no change. Fall River reported the greatest relative advance, 2.5 per cent. Meats rose 1.3 per cent there, and fats and oils increased 1.1 per cent, contrary to the general price movement for these groups. The general increase in egg prices was greater in Fall River than in most of the cities. The 8.6 per cent increase in the price of milk in Boston was an important contributing factor to the 2.2 per cent rise in food costs in that city. Memphis showed the greatest relative decrease, 0.5 per cent. Meat costs decreased 1.1 per cent in that city, and fruits and vegetables declined 3.3 per cent. Potato prices remained unchanged, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables except cabbage and sweet potatoes were lower in price.

Co-operative Buying Is Over $1,000,000 Per Day In the U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 — There are now more than 1,800,000 people in the United States buying co-operatively more than $1,000,000 worth of goods a day, said Leslie Woodcock, pioneer in the American co-operative movement, at a recent meeting here.

"The general idea of the future of the co-operative system," he explained, "is the joining of consumers in each community in a district organization, which is a member of the national society, which in turn is part of an international body."

The machinery for consumer co-operation in the United States is already set up, Mr. Woodcock pointed out. About two years ago the National Co-operative, Inc., was formed by seven large co-operative wholesale organizations in the Middle West, as a step toward building up a central purchasing agency for all American co-operative consumers.

"The International Co-operative Alliance," he continued, "was established in London in 1922. Its function is to spread the gospel of the movement. The National Co-operative League is a member of the alliance.

There is also the International Co-operative Wholesale, which now buys for the co-operative organizations in Belgium, Sweden and England."

February Cotton Use Exceeds 1935 Month

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Cotton consumed during February was reported by the Census Bureau today to have totaled 516,649 bales of lint and 53,565 of linters, compared with 591,309 and 55,974 in January this year, and 480,339 and 52,513 in February last year.

Cotton on hand Feb. 29 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,404,476 bales of lint and 231,320 of linters, compared with 1,434,992 and 203,051 on Jan. 31 this year, and 1,161,075 and 257,778 on Feb. 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,247,803 bales of lint and 62,247 of linters, compared with 7,844,295 and 61,532 on Jan. 31 this year, and 8,354,790 and 58,962 on Feb. 28 last year.

February imports totaled 17,837 bales, compared with 13,537 in January and 8137 in February last year.

Exports for February totaled 406,022 bales of lint and 22,812 of linters, compared with 525,036 and 17,732 in January, and 390,294 and 16,161 in February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 23,337,070 compared with 23,323,958 in January, and 24,916,758 in February last year.

Number of Persons Getting Federal Pay Totals 11,120,925

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Number of persons receiving income from the federal Government totals 11,120,925 persons, according to an estimate by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Apart from any increase in the direct pay rolls and pension rolls, the last two years have added approximately 9,000,000 persons to those who are receiving incomes of varying amounts from the Federal Government—a figure equivalent to somewhat over one sixth of the number of available gainful workers in the population of the United States, as estimated for December, 1935.

The pay roll covering the regular Government establishment increased from 861,033 in December, 1933, to 1,108,766 in December, 1935. There was some increase in the military establishment, but the growth of the executive service alone accounted for 224,510 persons. In the same two years the military compensation and pension pay roll increased in number by 16,516, the number of civil pensioners, by 17,601.

The following table shows the number of persons in the various groups receiving income from federal funds, as of Dec. 31, 1935.

Regular Government Establishment	
Current Service	
Executive	816,185
Legislative	4,975
Judicial	1,933
Military	280,673
Past Service	
Military pensions and compensation	858,694
Civil pensions	50,442
Emergency Establishment	
Employed by contractors on construction proj financ'd by Fed Government	296,258
Employed under wks prog'm	3,086,748
Recipients of gov'm'nt aid	8,720,017
Total	11,120,925

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 13

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Tchaikovsky Is Still Audible

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

ALTHOUGH it has long been more or less the habit of the local pundits to disparage Tchaikovsky, he continues to occupy our concert rooms with undiscourageable persistence. We have before us now the example of three symphonic bodies on three successive evenings in Carnegie Hall giving his works special prominence.

On March 10 the New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, which Miss Antonia Brico goes on conducting with ability, offered the Violin Concerto and the Overture-Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet." On the eleventh, Mr. Toscanini elected to conclude the Philharmonic-Symphony program with the same "Romeo and Juliet." On the twelfth, Dr. Koussevitzky so devised his Boston Symphony program as to make of the Fourth Symphony the final number of sonorous culmination. So much for the pundits!

The concerto at the Women's Symphony concert furnished the concert-master, Miss Elfrieda Bos Mestechkin, with an opportunity to display her ample technical accomplishment.

The following evening, "Romeo and Juliet" was the signal for Mr. Toscanini to reveal his present attitude toward the Russian master's music. Whatever his feeling may have been in the more distant past—until recently he had steadfastly refused to have anything to do with Tchaikovsky—on this occasion he wrought as whole-heartedly in the interest of the familiar overture-fantasy as he did for anything else on his program. As a result the performance was of the sort that makes praise a vain thing. The struggle of Capulets and Montagues was positively titanic, and yet the lyric pages were imbued with a deep tenderness and yearning.

* * *

On the following evening Dr. Koussevitzky dealt in like extraordinary fashion with the Fourth Symphony. While always attentive to detail and duly heedful of every shift and shade of mood, he swept climax after climax to a Himalayan height of power and splendor. These performances of the overture-fantasy and the symphony will not be forgotten soon.

The Philharmonic-Symphony concert was in other ways of uncommon interest. For one thing, Mr. Toscanini led the C major Symphony of Schumann with profound appreciation and understanding and also with that clarifying power which lightens into transparence even Schumann's problematic orchestration. Another feature was a double number bracketing the broad and energetic overture to Handel's oratorio, "Susanna," and the Andante-Allegro movement from the Second String Quartet of Leopold Anton Kozeluch, both presented according to editions made by Alfred Pochon, the violinist.

Even by students, Kozeluch is scarcely remembered except for his relations, not altogether friendly, with Mozart and Beethoven. But if he has written other pieces—and he was a prolific composer—as delightful as this quartet movement, he deserves to be rediscovered for us all. The movement is compounded of a charming Andante in Siciliano rhythm and a lively and entertaining Allegro. The diversified program offered also César Franck's symphonic poem "Les Éolides," which, as conducted by Mr. Toscanini with imaginative insight and gusty buoyancy of touch, is a fascinating tribute to the fleet daughters of Aeolus, and, for the sake of the evening's soloist, Boccherini's Cello Concerto in B flat.

Alfred Wallenstein, first cellist of the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra, played the solo part of this eighteenth-century classic with fluent and comprehensive technic and in a style of the requisite purity. He was admirably accompanied by a reduced orchestra.

* * *

Dr. Koussevitzky selected as prefatory numbers to Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony two of Beethoven's most familiar and admired works—the Overture to "Egmont" and the Piano Concerto in G major. The soloist was Miss Myra Hess. The reading of the overture was distinctly in the heroic vein. Seldom is the slow introduction delivered with such breadth and solemnity and such a weighty enunciation of the great marcato chords. On the other hand, all the intimate, poignant beauty of the concerto was sensitively expressed by soloist and orchestra, as well as its more brilliant elements, in a collaboration the like of which one is rarely privileged to hear.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the overshadowing event of recent days has been the production of "Fidelio" (revived on the afternoon of the 7th), which, though it is Beethoven's only opera, had not been staged in New York since Jan. 29, 1930. As is now customary, the third "Leonore" Overture acted as an intermezzo between the two tableaus of the second act—a defensible practice, though not one that happens to appeal to the writer—and there were also to be heard additions made to Beethoven's score by Mr. Bodanzky, who conducted—recitatives and "mélodramas" that few would care to defend.

In Leonore Mme. Flagstad had a new role so far as New York is concerned, though one might have supposed the choice would have fallen on Mme. Lotte Lehmann, the most famous Leonore of our day, who won particular acclaim in the part last summer at Salzburg when the conductor was Mr. Toscanini. Mme. Flagstad sang the exacting music well as far as technic, tone and style were concerned, though she suffered a brief lapse of memory in the Allegro of the "Abscheulicher!" But her performance both as singer and as actress was surprisingly deficient in feeling. Indeed, she scarcely acted at all.

René Maison sang the excruciatingly high finale of Florestan's air with uncommon effectiveness. Rocco, though bereft of his "Gold Song," was a sympathetic figure in the hands of Emanuel List, and Editha Fleischer and Hans Clemens as Marzelline and Jacquino were altogether satisfactory. Unfortunately Ludwig Hofmann came to grief as the villainous Don Pizarro. For his make-up alone was a proclamation of evil and he carried his obvious villainy over into his singing.

Even though several more gripping presentations of "Fidelio" have been set before local audiences within easy memory, none of them has attracted so large a throng or provoked such thunderous applause as was here the case. One hopes "Fidelio" itself had something to do with the phenomenon!

Photograph by Richard Tucker, Taken During a Performance

Martha Graham in "Frontier"

An Oracle Speaks Simply

By **Margaret Lloyd**

I.

"MOVEMENT in the modern dance is the product not of invention, but of discovery—discovery of what the body will do and what it can do in the expression of emotion."

Martha Graham had made a quiet entrance before an audience that filled Pauline Chellis's studio, the evening preceding her solo recital in Boston. "This is a difficult moment for me," she had begun, "a dancer should dance and not try to talk about dancing."

The following paragraphs are a memory sketch of her informal lecture and of a subsequent conversation. They are not set down in the exact order or in the exact words of the speaker. To make notes while an oracle was speaking would be like reading a musical score at a concert—notes get in your eyes, the vision is blocked by the detail. And on closer acquaintance, Martha Graham remains an oracle. Her glamour is without gloss. She has the simplicity of greatness. Perhaps it is her extraordinary stillness that is so enspelling—the absence of fluttering, unnecessary motions. When she moves, her body makes an utterance. She reserves movement for significant expression.

"It takes 10 years to build a dancer. The body must be tempered by hard, definite technique—the science of dance movement—and the mind enriched by experience. Both must be ripened to maturity before the dancer has a message which he can convey effectually. A part of this maturity is muscular memory. That is, the mind does not say when the dancer is on the platform, 'Now I put my hand up here, now my arm goes out this way.' But the muscles of the arm know where they are to lead instinctively, from training. The dance has been co-ordinated and put into form in studio practice and in rehearsal. Thus, without running wild as self-expression or mere emotionalism, the dance movement comes from within. It has nothing to do with so-called natural dancing or improvisation."

* * *

This movement is thrust from the torso. It is impelled by an emotional urge. The legs and arms are extensions of the torso, not, as in ballet, extremities to make patterns, or a succession of steps or positions, with. The arm does not pretend to be something else (as in a more romantic period) undulating to depict wave or wind, slowly drawing up from the ground to indicate growing things. Now an arm is an arm, a part of the wholeness of man and an instrument of his expression. It moves this way or that because movement is the first and most natural manifestation of emotion. The feet and legs are the support, the base to which the dancer returns.

In the modern dance, the spring into the air, the leap, is not for the purpose of sustained elevation in an unnatural element, but for the rebound to earth. The use of elevation for its own sake is the dance of escape from reality. The Negro dances down-up, away from the hard facts surrounding him. He flings his arms. He throws himself about. His dance is not integrated. The American Indian dances down-up-down. He returns to his base, the earth, the solid ground of actuality. The Indian dances his own life. His dance is perfectly integrated. The traditional rites and ceremonies are statements of his joy and wonder in the mystery of living. (These were cited as examples of indigenous American dancing.)

Long ago, some antecessor of ours, too full of emotion to stand still, in an overflow of energy sprang into the air. Later, some one followed and in very excess of exuberance, crossed his feet while holding the aerial position. Whether or not this was the forerunner of the ballet *entre chat*, its use in the modern dance is the reversion to the primitive, the primal state of humanness, that is its source.

* * *

Miss Graham again remarked on this quality of solidness, in conversation. Asked if modern painters had yet found the paintable attributes of modern dancers and modern movement as Degas had found them in the ballerinas of his time, she brought out in passing that Degas in his treatment of the ballet dancer always kept this solid phase before us. He showed them in practical poses, tying up a shoe, resting on a bench. He showed them as human beings inhabiting earth rather than as ethereal creatures inhabiting the air.

Modern dancers are not unified in movement or in terminology. Each works from an individual motivation, employing a different vocabulary of movement, a different vocabulary of words. Thus to her, release is a centered position, an integration of being—the pelvic bones, the shoulders, the ears, all in line, the body erect, in perfect balance. It is a moment of arrest, waiting to spring into action, not a moment of relaxation—a word she does not use. (Relaxation is letting go entirely, falling over loosely, arms dangling, knees bent, head swaying.) Tension is the spring into action.

Pacific Coast Painters

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

PAINTINGS by Stanton MacDonald-Wright and group, on view until March 28 at the Carl Fischer gallery, will give many easterners a considerable first impression of one of the contemporary California art movements. A catalogue note by Arthur Millier says of Mr. MacDonald-Wright: "He seeks, in his painting, to blend western civilization with Oriental culture—an adventure peculiarly appropriate and perhaps prophetic for the future of this coast. Michelangelo and the Sung painters are contributing elements to his style, which, while entirely different, recalls Persian painting in its clear line drawing and bright colors. His color grew out of his 'Synchromist' period."

Among Mr. MacDonald-Wright's pictures in this show are three large panels from his series of 12 "Ancient Heroes." "Zardusht and his Fravashi" is typical in its presentation of a seated personage and his attendant in a pyramidal composition that is exalted in its calm sentiment, and that is realized in daring full-color relationships. The artist's command of drawing is evident in authoritative handling of the figure in any position he desires, and in his enrichment of color areas with linear accents. The entire picture is an exercise in chromatics knowingly organized, in tonal transitions that are at once emotional and pictorial and in imaginative extensions of landscape themes that partake of visions, the whole being a blend of the real and the ideal. Birds, flowers, butterflies, fruits, trees and iridescent clouds enter into the design with a sureness that is proof that the artist knows what he is about at all times.

* * *

Phyllis Shields shows five water colors that are evidence of witty decorative impulse. James Redmond's "Turtle and Petunias" exemplifies a large talent for drawing in its sustaining of a mood. "Zion," by Conrad Buff, attains to a pictorial power through its individual vision of mountainous forms and their surroundings, realized in a personal vein of color and texture. Thomas Craig improvises upon cloud and tree forms enough to escape from picture-making banalities.

Improvisation, again, on the color intimations of a scene in nature makes a Redonesque composition out of "Blue Horse," by Charles H. Davis. Don Smith likewise has something of his own to say in "Geranium Still-Life." Barse Miller in "Rain" escapes from realism in his picture of a mountain range overhung by clouds, without loss of the content that is needed to give his forms meaning. Form relations are adroitly worked out in "Flowers," by Vivian Stringfield. A supporting web of shadow binds into a whole the evanescent colorations of "Mountain Rocks in Fog and Mist," by Nick Brigante. The sculpture by Atanas Katchamakoff is marked by extensions of implications of character in his subjects, yet there is no slipping over the line into caricature.

* * *

Until March 21 recent sculptural works by R. Tait McKenzie are on view at the Grand Central galleries. Of dominant interest is "The Falcon," a project for a memorial to an aviator. A stirring, upswinging male figure grasps the inner edges of a series of wings that are unfolding in rhythmic progressions, which are echoed through the composition as patterns appropriate to the feathers. "Passing the Baton" involves two teams of four runners each in the intensities of a relay race. There is in this panel, in an intricately woven design, indication of eight fundamental positions involved in the expenditure of intense effort, yet the whole has a singular quality of architectural repose that emanates from the balanced stresses of harmonies and oppositions of movement.

The exhibition offers opportunity to renew acquaintance with a number of Dr. McKenzie's well-known pieces: "Invictus," with its boxer summoning all his powers for a crouching spring; "Double Tackle," with its interlocking forms of two powerful football players; "W. A. Carr," with its achievement of a memorized attitude of a champion runner at the height of his stride. "The Upright Discus Thrower," exemplifying the multiple torsions of a spiral discharge of force; "The Javelin Cast," with its smooth recessions of recoil after the great effort; "The Ice Bird," bringing in a release from the shortened stride possible only in the skater's freer medium of locomotion.

Here, too, are "Mercy," a study for the head of the Delano Memorial to Nursing, an externalization of thought and feeling that is all tenderness and dignity; a frame of medals, and numerous other pieces including a group of grotesques suitable for desk use—human figures in humorous attitudes attainable chiefly by acrobats.

New Ervine Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

MR. ST. JOHN ERVINE'S new comedy of Ulster life, "Boyd's Shop," has just been presented at the Abbey.

The shop of Andrew Boyd, in a small town in Ulster, is the meeting place for the gossips. A young minister doing temporary duty for the regular incumbent is interested in Boyd's daughter, Agnes. On the opposite side of the street, young John Hazlett, a stranger, has opened a shop in opposition to Boyd, who does not resent the rivalry. Hazlett is self-confident to the point of bumptiousness. He also makes up his mind to marry Agnes Boyd, who favors the young clergyman.

The young clergyman succeeds to the pastorate. Meanwhile Hazlett is on the verge of bankruptcy. His shop is burned to the ground. A report is started that Hazlett set fire to his shop, but Hazlett announces that he is not insured and is ruined. This fire starts the gossips talking and everybody gravitates to Boyd's shop. There the truth about the fire comes out and it is also revealed that the new minister had started a report as to his predecessor's retirement so that he might succeed him and marry Agnes for her £10,000. The girl sends the minister packing and turns to Hazlett, and Boyd's shop has a new sign reading Boyd and Son.

In his book, "The Theater in My Time," Mr. Ervine devotes considerable space to adverse comment on modern youth and its ways. His new comedy is a satirical comment on the same subject. The older characters are cleverly drawn portraits of village people. The dialogue flows easily and its crisp wit and repartee produce almost ceaseless laughter. Incidentally, the author hits out at various foibles which are not at all peculiar to Ulster or to the village life. The result is a joyous comedy crammed with fun.

It has been said, with a certain amount of truth, that full-length Irish comedies rarely stand up well after the second act, and that the third act often wabbles doubtfully to its end. This cannot be said of "Boyd's Shop," which maintains its pace unfalteringly through its four acts. Furthermore, its weaving is firm and there is not a superfluous line in the play.

The Abbey Players, without exception, served Mr. Ervine well. If there are any special honors they perhaps went to Eileen Crowe as the chief spinster gossip, while Ann Clery did excellent work as the servant who held that sermons should terrify people into being good. F. J. McCormick, as the young minister, Arthur Shields, as his grocer-rival, and P. J. Carolan, as Boyd, were well in the picture also.

J. J. HAYES

Boyd's Shop, a comedy of Ulster life by St. John Ervine. Abbey Theater, Dublin, Feb. 23, 1936. Hugh Hunt, producer.

American Block Prints

By **Dorothy Grafly**

Philadelphia, Penna.

WESTERN artists are definitely to the fore in the Print Club's annual national salon of American block prints.

The Mildred Boericke Prize for the best work exhibited goes with gratifying justice to the California print-maker, Paul Landacre, for his "Lot Cleaning, Los Angeles."

It is a rare occasion when a single work stands so obviously ahead of its fellows that the task of the prize jury is virtually ended before it begins; yet this is true of the Landacre print. It has beauty, dignity and an imaginative vigor equaled by fine craftsmanship. Its subject matter is simple. A man, clearing his ground of brush, is at work against billowing smoke, the tall lift of a great tree trunk and the lilt of flames. The flame motif unites the composition; strong as it licks upward from the base of the tree, flickering as it turns bush tips into candelabra.

* * *

The honorable mention prints are less outstanding. One, "Cayuga Farm House," by J. J. Lankes, is typical of an entire range of farmhouse compositions that culminate in the fine craftsmanship of Thomas W. Nason. Laura Sackett's color print, "Grand Entrance," another mention winner, is whimsical in approach to subject matter which deals with the circus, and personal in choice of pigments.

It serves, also, as introduction to the many other color prints in the show, among them such able compositions as "Weighing Geese," a Czechoslovak peasant study by Charles Twizak; the strongly decorative "Eagle Dance" and "Deer Dance," based on American Indian festivals, the work of H. I. Bacharach; flower designs in greens, light greenish-yellow and dull reds by Katharine H. Macdonald, and the clear, sparkling color of Beatrice Acker's "Night-Blooming Cereus."

* * *

The urge toward socialized subject matter crops out with force in one of the best prints in the show, "Civilization, A. D. 1935," by Leo J. Meissner. The artist has chosen many little scenes. These, titled "Celebrity," "Gangsters," "Nations Rearm," "Lynching," "Breadlines," "Strikes," "Longevity" and "Intolerance," he has worked into a layout stimulating that of a newspaper picture page. To gain design strength, he throws his page on the bias, another pattern device favored by contemporaries.

Coming to the fore, however, is a trend toward greater simplicity in the handling of subject matter. Reaching fullest expression in the prize print, this tendency finds further exposition in several prints that rely entirely upon pure line for effect. The best of these is "Harvest," by Victor von Pribosic. With a few telling strokes he develops a harvest scene. Centered is a reaper. Grain has fallen at either side.

Technically one of the impressive prints in the annual is "Glass—A Study," by Asa Cheffetz. Emphasis is placed on fragility and high lights. The craftsmanship has a brittle quality. Lines are clean, sharp and white against black background.

From the imaginative standpoint, "Le Spectre de la Rose," by G. Green, commands respect. Two figures, each creating its own rhythm, seem to dance together and yet separately. To gain this sense of dual rhythms the artist uses contrast of black male figure against white, and white female figure against black. The atmosphere is that of the Ballet Russe.

Other notable prints include "Loading" and "In the Paddock," by Eloise H. Wilson; "City Cry," by Leo Friedlander; studies of gold-mining towns by Gerhard H. Bakker, "An Optimist at Work," fishing scene by James Stockdale, and the diminutive "Baby Mouse," by Mabel M. Farmer.

Toscanini in Boston

By **L. A. Sloper**

ARTURO TOSCANINI and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York were hailed with extraordinary enthusiasm when they appeared in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of March 16. The audience, which filled the hall, rose in greeting when the maestro walked to the podium. There were cries of "Bravo" and the stamping of many feet after the performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and again at the close of the program.

This was the first of a pair of concerts sponsored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the second of which was scheduled for the afternoon of March 17. These concerts marked the first appearance of Mr. Toscanini in Boston in 15 years. They also constituted, in all probability, his last local appearances, since he is terminating his engagement with the New York orchestra this spring, and it is unlikely that he can be induced to return to America.

* * *

Thus the visit was a major event of the Boston season. Its sponsorship by the Boston management was not only a graceful gesture but a public service. In conjunction with the impending call by Mr. Stokowski and his Philadelphians it will be a liberating and a broadening experience for Bostonians. It is not good for any community to listen always to one orchestra, even though they may with reason believe that that orchestra has no superior. Comparisons are not in order. Each of the great orchestral organizations has its peculiar virtues. It is well to hear as many of them as possible.

Toscanini has now become so mythical a figure that it is difficult to speak objectively of him. The rhapsodists have endowed him with superhuman qualities. They describe him as a high priest whose interpretations are inspired creations, explicable on no earthly ground. They also tell us that he does not interpret at all, but merely plays what the composer set down. This is a little confusing, but perhaps we can resolve the dissonance.

* * *

It is true that Toscanini, like any great conductor, enters profoundly into the thought of the composer and reveals what he finds there. He finds more than most interpreters do, too, and he is able to discern order and proportion. In that sense, it is true that he plays merely what the composer conceived.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that he is a "note-player," or that he gives us no more than anybody could see in the composer's indications in the score. It is possible to play the Beethoven Seventh, observing every mark on the paper, and achieve a dull, routine performance. We've all heard it done. No composer, not even Beethoven, could possibly indicate in a score such a revelation of a great symphony as Toscanini gives.

The performance of the Seventh Symphony on the present occasion was exalting. The means by which this result was achieved are not entirely veiled from us. Throughout, there was precision, clarity, balance, polished phrasing, subtle nuance. The symphony became a song. This lyric element is important. Observe the handling of the opening theme of the Allegretto. This theme may easily be treated in too staccato, too stiff, too metronomic a fashion. Under Toscanini's baton it is played legato; it sings. The whole symphony sings.

The work is of course seen by the director as a whole, and its parts are kept in strict proportion. Thus the pace of the Finale, faster than is customary, rounds off a consistent and unified conception. (This speed, by the way, can have given little comfort to those who complained recently that Dr. Koussevitzky's tempo was too fast in this movement.) In the Scherzo, however, there was a tempo that seemed to this listener less defensible. That was in the Trio, which was taken a quick pace insufficiently contrasted with that of the main body of the movement. But this of course is a petty matter, in view of the electrifying realization of the whole symphony by a great creative imagination.

The other numbers of the program (the "Freischütz" Overture, the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Smetana's "Vltava" and the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman") were played superbly, according to their kind.

A California Artist

MILLARD SHEETS, California artist, is the subject of the latest volume in the series of art books designed by Merle Armitage and printed by the Will A. Kistler Company, under the direction of Lynton R. Kistler. It is published at $5 by Dalzell Hatfield, Los Angeles and New York, in an edition of 1000 numbered copies, and contains, besides an original signed lithograph, 28 reproductions of the artist's work done in black-and-white by the photo-lithographic process, together with a portrait photograph by Edward Weston, and articles by Arthur Millier, Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander and Merle Armitage.

The book will introduce to many persons a man who, though only 28, has since boyhood pursued a single purpose, to become an artist. Six years ago he opened his first one-man show in Los Angeles, and on that day received word that he had been awarded the $1750 prize for his "Goat Ranch" at the Witte Memorial Museum, San Antonio, Texas, in a national competition. Oils, frescoes, murals, water colors and an occasional excursion into etching and lithography occupy his steadily productive days and nights. He has been in the forefront of a new phase of art on the Pacific Coast, we are told, a phase marked by the appearance of younger artists, born or reared in California, who saw the land not as a paradise for tourists but as their native environment.

Since 1931 Mr. Sheets's work has been seen in many exhibitions throughout the United States, besides his one-man shows in Toronto and Honolulu. As head of the art department of Scripps College, and elsewhere, he teaches and lectures. He has won numerous first prizes and other awards at group exhibitions, and his work is in a score of museums and public collections.

Though his pictures are marked for their decorative qualities he does not allow this element to dominate his compositions to the extent that they resolve into patternings of form. He rejoices in length of line and in continuity of movement. He never carries abstraction so far that his forms become mannequins. Rather does he handle his figures as minor masses to be kept in relation to each other and to the compositional whole. His establishment of these relationships, as in the lithograph, "Kamani Trees," is positive without ever becoming obvious. The rhythm of articulation proceeds with varied accents through the whole design, with an emotional balance of the light and dark areas.

Considering a few of the reproductions, we notice that Mr. Sheets feels strongly the place of animals in nature, and with his brush connotes the upward thrust of growing things. His simplifications of nature-forms never results in thinness of content, because of his instinctive choice of elements that are significant of the place he is transposing into pictorial terms. Pattern that gives character to a form, as in a church of primitive plan, fascintes him, as in the water color, "Olema."

In "Angels' Flight," the rounded forms of the girls on a foreground porch are contrasted with the multiple lines and angles of the many-storied tenements below. Animate nature never becomes static in his handling; there is ever a sense of living things when he depicts human figures, animals and vegetation. Always there is a feeling for the line of movement. At times one may almost hear the wind in his trees.

"Caterina dei Medici," a drama in four acts and five pictures, by Rino Alessi, was recently presented for the first time in Florence by the Italian actress Mme. Emma Grammatica. Alessi's drama presents Catherine in one of the most troubled periods of her rule which culminated in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

A memorial book on the life and work of Walter Griffin, portrait and landscape painter, has been published by the Ferargil gallery, New York. It contains appreciations by Royal Cortissoz and F. Newlin Price, reproductions of 22 representative paintings, two photographic portraits of the artist, a list of his important works in oil and a list of museums and private collections that possess his pictures.

Should the Movies Talk?

By **Harold Hobson**

London

SHOULD the movies talk? It seems a silly question. At least, it appears to be one that time and the public have already abundantly answered. Yet there is much evidence to show that neither the public, the critics nor the theorists of cinema are entirely happy under the new regime of the talking film.

Already, for example, cinema owners are finding that the supply of people wanting to see their shows is not always sufficient to assure a safe and adequate profit, as the outcry at every proposal to erect new houses abundantly reveals. Producers like Mr. Basil Dean are still anxiously searching, after experiments that have lasted for more than three years, for a formula that shall reduce the part played by speech in motion picture entertainments; and from time to time critical articles appear in the more serious dailies and weeklies recording the conviction that talk hampers the speed and lessens the vitality of films.

Matthew Arnold kept bright in his memory a few notable lines of poetry which he used as a touchstone to test the pretentions of new productions. One can hardly judge the architecture of a house by the evidence of a sample brick, but the results of the method are not without interest when applied to the screen. I have been a cinema-goer now for 27 years, and it is perhaps significant that, if I sit back and let my memory run over the innumerable programs that I have seen, all the shots and scenes that spring spontaneously into thought come from the era of the silent films. They seem to have a force and impact that are lacking from the speaking screen, which, the more it talks, the less it says.

* * *

My first recollection is of Miss Mae Marsh, in that anguished scene from "Intolerance," where she sits during the trial on a capital charge of her young husband, played by Robert Harron. Her slow, rapt tearing of tiny pieces of paper, her ceaselessly working fingers, indicated her tumult of mind more intensely than words could have done. A gayer memory is of Mr. Richard Barthelmess striding through a field of corn to meet the childlike heroine of "Way Down East," in a scene that, again without words, captured a good deal of the optimism, the confident strength and the sentiment of spring. If I close my eyes, the horsemen of the Ku Klux Klan, with great black holes in their white hoods, once more dash out of the darkness round some hair-raising bend in the road in "The Birth of A Nation."

Then, too, there is Mr. Chaplin's shack rocking on the edge of the precipice in "The Gold Rush," keeping its balance only through his dashes from one end of the room to the other; to say nothing of the magnificent ending of "The Circus," the best single thing I have ever seen on the films, where the tramp, finally dispirited after innumerable and humiliating discomfitures, disconsolately slides away from the camera into the darkening distance, but, whilst only halfway lost to sight, quickens his pace and gives a lively twirl to his cane, as there return to him the unconquerable hope and courage that have ever been dominant characteristics of mankind.

* * *

It is well to recall the middle period of Mr. Chaplin, for it is, of course, his latest film, "Modern Times," which has raised the question of the talking film once more in London. Even Mr. Chaplin does not venture to give us a silent picture; not even merely a sound picture. There is a certain amount of talk in his film, though, on some obscure artistic theory, it does not proceed out of the mouths of his characters directly, but only by means of oblique transmission through such things as radio and television sets. The practical effect of this is that the talk is reduced to minute proportions, and can be easily disregarded.

It may be said that, in thus making his film practically speechless, Mr. Chaplin is deliberately introducing a limitation into his work. That is, of course, one way of looking at the matter. But there is another. Art depends on limitation. Limitations are its opportunity. It is, in one sense, a limitation that a sonnet contains 14 lines, and must rhyme in a certain way. But if, with a fine zest for freedom, you decree that sonnets shall have as many or as few lines as the writer pleases, and need not rhyme at all, you do not thereby widen the sonnet's scope: you merely destroy the sonnet.

Something of the same kind may well hold true of the cinema. The want of speech forces the artist to express himself by means of sound and pictures, just as the form of the sonnet compels the poet to convey his meaning in words that fit into a certain pattern. The limitation may be no more really constricting in the one case than in the other. At least, for a man of genius, like Mr. Chaplin, it is the springboard to achievement, as his new film shows over and over again.

Katharine Cornell in 'Saint Joan'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TO HER characterization of Joan, Katharine Cornell brings her power of sustained performance her ability to project luminosities of thought and feeling, her willingness to assume her place in an ensemble and an adroit adaptation of her mentality to the simplicities of a peasant girl. For with all the intelligence that Shaw has bestowed on this daughter of the soil, a necessary heightening of cultural equipment to make it possible for her to hold her own with princes and prelates in debate, the essential quality of Joan is her simplicity.

Miss Cornell, then, is called upon to represent the one personage of the play who is uncircumscribed by any of the attitudes enforced by its dominating forces of priestcraft and feudalism. They destroyed Joan because they saw her as the advance guard of the idea of individual responsibility to King and God, which, if allowed to flourish would mean the end of their intercessions and exploitations.

Maurice Evans as the Dauphin conveys the commonsense and antic disposition that Shaw bestowed upon this personage, the one character in the play who sees all round the subject historically. Arthur Byron plays the inquisitor with a warmth of patience and an intellectual force that carries out completely the argument that Joan's executioners could not have let her escape. Charles Dalton plays two militarist types with full flavor and Eduardo Ciannelli is savage as the mouthpiece of an implacable doctrine, the Bishop of Beauvais. Brian Aherne projects the spokesman for feudalism, the Earl of Warwick, with the sweep and color of acting authority.

Others in roles that are realized sharply in voice and appearance include Charles Waldron, Joseph Holland, George Coulouris, Arthur Chatterton, David Vivian, Barry Kelly and Kent Smith. The unit setting, offering pictorial variations within a general scheme that is dominated by three Gothic arches, is steadily satisfying. E. C. S.

Martin Beck Theater—Katharine Cornell presents **Saint Joan**, by Bernard Shaw; staged by Guthrie McClintic, settings and costumes by Jo Mielziner; beginning March 9, 1936.

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Tourists of Air Get Magazine; Airmail Now Encircles Globe

Aviation Comment

Pan American Airways, in addition to its worldwide air transport operations, has entered a new pioneering adventure, the publishing business. This week, New Horizons, a magazine devoted entirely to air travel, arrived at the desks of many aviation editors and persons allied with the aviation industry.

New Horizons, which will be published quarterly, will be on sale at periodical counters for 50 cents. It is, in trade parlance, a "slick," or high-quality, paper magazine, and is replete with camera "shots" of scenes along Pan American lines in Mexico, Central and South America, Alaska and China.

For reading there is a foreword by Anne Morrow Lindbergh from her book, "North of the Orient," and articles by Rex Beach, "Bob" David, Burton Holmes, Harry Franck, Daniel Sayre and Marjorie Shuler, feature writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

Airmail

An air link that now makes it possible to send a letter around the world by airmail was welded on Feb. 25, when mail from Shanghai and Hong Kong was landed at Croydon Airport, London. An Air France connection from the Chinese cities by way of Hanoi and Saigon in French Indo-China to Bangkok, Siam, afforded connection with Imperial Airways route across Asia to Europe and London.

A letter sent by airmail around the world from New York, for instance, would journey across the United States to San Francisco, where it would be placed aboard a China Clipper plane, which would land it at Macao, a Portuguese peninsula, a short distance from Hong Kong. Pan American's base at Macao will be ready for operation shortly, completing the United States-to-China link across the Pacific Ocean.

From Macao our letter would now go over the new connection from Hong Kong to Bangkok, where it would journey by either the British, French or Dutch air services to Europe. In Europe our letter, by connection to the German air service possibly at Athens or Marseilles, would be carried to Seville, Spain. At Seville it would be placed aboard the Graf Zeppelin to Brazil where it would now journey up to Miami by Pan American Airways and then by domestic air service back to New York. Shortly, too, our letter may be able to go directly across the Atlantic from Europe to New York by the new Zeppelin service to be inaugurated in June by Germany.

Northern Route

The popularity of the northern transcontinental air route across the United States, operated by Northwest Airlines, has grown considerably, creating substantial increases in its traffic. Northwest was able to report recently that more than twice as many passengers flew over its lines in 1935 than in 1934. Figures show that 25,123 passengers traveled Northwest as compared with 12,097 for 1934.

At the same time it was announced that Northwest's fleet of Electra planes traveled almost 1,000,000 more miles last year than in 1934, the total distance for 1935 being 2,841,198 miles. Air mail soared from 91,113 pounds in 1934 to 648,492 pounds in 1935 and air express more than quadrupled.

Northwest operates two round trips daily between Chicago and Seattle over the lakes region of Minnesota, the wheat State of North Dakota, the mining State of Montana and the mountains of Idaho and Washington. By feeder connections to Winnipeg and Vancouver, Northwest also operates the fastest service between these two Canadian cities.

London-Nigeria

The first consignment of air mail from London to Nigeria, West Africa, arrived at Kano on Feb. 19, after an 1800-mile flight from Khartoum, which is the junction of the new line with the Cape-to-Cairo route of Imperial Airways. A big mail was despatched for the return trip. For the present, this mail will be flown once a week to bring-Nigeria within six days of London. From Kano the mails will be distributed by train, but plans are already in hand for the establishment of local lines to cover a large area of West Africa, with ports of call at Lagos, Accra, Takoradi and other centers.

A good example of the speed of travel made possible by the modern airplane was provided recently by a machine built to the order of Lord Rothermere by the Bristol Company. This plane was standing on the airdrome with its engines warming up one morning at 10:45 a. m. when the pilot was told that he had mistaken the hour of his appointment which was for 11 a. m. at a point 50 miles away. Into his cockpit and away, the pilot 13 minutes later stepped out of the plane with two minutes to spare. During the flight the machine had developed a speed of more than 280 miles per hour.

New Aero Petrol

High appreciation is being expressed here over the new petrol which has been put onto the market for aero engines. Its octane number —its measure of resistance to detonation or "knock"—is 95, or eight points higher than the petrol hitherto used by the Royal Air Force, and 20 points higher than that generally used in motorcars. Thus higher compression can be used, thereby increasing power and reducing the fuel consumption per horsepower. This is to be reflected in an upward trend of aircraft performance in speed, range, rate of climb and attainable "ceiling." For civil aircraft there should be increased pay load. The fuel consists of petroleum spirit, to which is added tetraethyl lead and a derivative of petroleum called "iso-octane."

Secret Report on NRA Shows Few Desertions

(Continued from Page 1)

and in terms of number of employees.

5. A tendency to pay only the regular hourly wage for overtime where maximum hour standards have been abandoned.

6. More extensive departure from NRA standards in retail trades than any other branch of industry. In this group the report found "a very general breakdown."

Survey of 44 Industries

The report is the result of a survey of 44 industries made by a special committee at the direction of President Roosevelt. It covered a period of several months between invalidation of NRA in May of 1935 and November. It was completed in November and submitted to the President, but has subsequently been kept under lock and key on the ground that the Department of Commerce wished to withhold it until April 1 when they expected to be ready to make public a general report on the history of NRA itself.

Discovery that the report had "leaked" caused an atmosphere akin to consternation in the Department of Commerce. Efforts were immediately undertaken to discover how and where any information as to its contents might have been obtained.

Leaked Out of Safe

It was stated that there was in existence only the original text and 55 copies. The original was in the possession of Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. The copies were in a safe. Yet exhaustive quotations from the text were published today.

The question immediately arose whether the full text should be given out. Department of commerce officials referred the matter to the White House insisting that the document should be made public there. The White House, however, was strongly indisposed to having anything further to do with the matter, which has already gained for the Administration much unfavorable publicity.

It was learned that the White House strongly favored making the report public when first completed, but finally acceded to Mr. Roper's insistence that it be withheld.

The White House Shrugs

The White House was of the opinion that if the Department of Commerce was now prepared to let the report see the light of day it would have to take the responsibility and do the job itself.

The Administration has been criticized severely for holding up the report during recent weeks. While Mr. Roper's official reason is that he wanted all NRA material released simultaneously, it is widely charged that he wanted to suppress it permanently for fear it might undo the result of his efforts to conciliate business and industry.

What was actually published of the report provided an anticlimax. Labor circles had expected it to show a breakdown in wage and hour standards in at least 50 per cent of United States industries. What the report says does not, apparently, justify this assumption.

Only Few Desert Standards

"Taking all the industries surveyed," it states, "the majority of the members thereof and those carrying by far the largest number of employees, adhere substantially to the code labor standards; similar comments apply in regard to those adhering to the trade practice standards."

In the cotton textile, iron and steel, can manufacturing and wool textile industries' NRA standards were found to have been maintained in four fifths of the establishments.

At the other end of the scale more than three fourths of the establishments departed from code standards in the cotton garment, electrical manufacturing, retail trade, shipbuilding and wood-cased lead pencil industries. Less than half of the units maintained labor standards in the furniture manufacturing, motor-car retailing, retail jewelry, retail lumber, undergarment, and wholesale food and grocery groups.

Tax Collector Gets $1,253,773.40 Check

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Almon G. Rasquin, collector of internal revenue in Brooklyn, opened a letter yesterday—and found in it a check for $1,253,773.40.

It was, he learned, a gift tax payment made by a woman living in Nassau County whose name Mr. Rasquin did not disclose.

He said the amount of the tax indicated that she had given away about $3,000,000.

Thinks Arrests Unjust; Truant Officer Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Because he was "too humane," Perry Smith, truant officer at Conshocken, has resigned. He took this step when the Board of Education ordered him to make more arrests, because, he said, most of the truancy cases were the result of lack of money, clothes or food.

"There was one instance of a boy absent for a long time," Mr. Smith told the board. "I went to his home. He had no fit clothes to wear. His father said he would be glad to send him to school if he could. I sent him to the relief agency . . . Should I arrest a man like that? Few of the families had any money. If I arrested the parents they would have been fined. What good would that do? They had no money to pay fines, so I figured the board had better get somebody else."

Rogers' Fund Still Grows

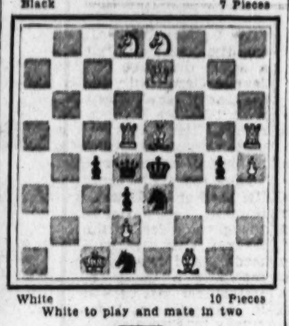
WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, treasurer of the Will Rogers Memorial Commission, reported March 14 that contributions to a memorial fund for the famed humorist now total about $1,740,000. Mr. Jones said 341,490 contributors had given $256,489 to the fund.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1809
By W. L. Kennard

Black 7 Pieces

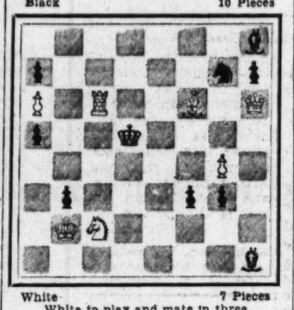


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1810
By J. F. Tracy
Fourth Prize, Leeds (Eng.), Mercury Tourney, 1894

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Two more problems by eminent living American composers. These problems first appeared over 30 years ago.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1807. Q-R

No. 1808.		
1.	Q-K17	KxKt or K-B4
2.	R-B6ch	
1.	———	RxP
2.	RxPch	
1.	———	B-B4
2.	QxPch	
1.	———	B-Q6
2.	P-B3ch	
1.	———	B-Kt3
2.	QxBch	
1.	———	B-Kt
2.	Q-Kt6ch	
1.	———	other
2.	QxBch	

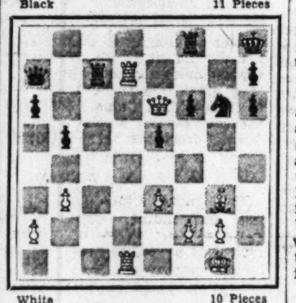
End-Game No. 295. Black draws: 1 RxPch (Black), KxR; 2 Q-K3ch, QxQ; 3 Stalemate.

End-Game

In this position, from a game between Rubinstein and Maroczy in the Gothenburg tournament of 1920, the former, White, makes one move which causes his opponent to resign. What is it, and why is it decisive?

End-Game No. 296

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Harvard teams carried off top honors in both divisions of the Metropolitan Chess League of Boston in the season just concluded. The A team was captained by Sydney S. Coggan 2L, while his teammates were Erich W. Marchand '36, Robert B. Thomson 3L, John B. Hickam '36, John Moore '38 and R. Schroeder '36. The team was undefeated, and but once tied, while winning both crucial matches from Boston City Club, its nearest rival. Jackson Palmer '39, who is state champion of New Hampshire, led the B team of the Crimson to a 12-2 match triumph in the minor league. The alumni, Harvard Club of Boston, finished last season, their first, at the foot of the standing, but were easily the most improved team this year, finishing in the first division.

The work of the Massachusetts State Chess Association in attaining noteworthy success in the formation of leagues, and the fostering of schoolboy interest. Within the past month, an Essex County League has been launched, with teams forming in Lynn, Salem, Beverly, and additions expected from the Square and Compass Club of Everett and the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The Old Colony League, also a development of the state association, is nearing the close of its first season, with the chess-playing communities of New Bedford, Weymouth and Plymouth enjoying closer contact than ever before.

A Massachusetts schoolboy league is now in prospect, a proposal having been made to the State Board of Education, which invites its support. The idea is to devote one hour of each week to development of chess ability in those students who evince an interest in the game. The association is willing to provide speakers for one occasion when the student body may choose chess, as they might choose to go out for football or any sport. Thereafter, guidance might be given periodically by instructors, with the purpose of so increasing the chess finesse of the school players that a system of leagues, with interschool team contests, might become an actuality. Conceivably, should the project succeed, an unprecedented number of youths would be exposed to the benefits of logical thinking which chess induces, and which, controlled, furnishes a fine recreative medium.

Announcement is made by Harold M. Phillips, chairman of the United States chess championship tournament committee, that entries in the qualifying round will be received until March 20 only, and that the entry fee has been adjusted to $5 for those living over 100 miles from New York City, and to $10 for those within the 100-mile zone, with the proviso, however, that those who succeed in qualifying for a place in the final bracket of the championship tourney must then pay an additional $5 or $10 to make up an entry fee as originally announced on a $10 and $20 basis.

This game, from a match played in Spain in 1933, is one of the first instances of the so-called "bayonet" attack against the Nimzowitsch Defense. Besides being very strong, it also has considerable surprise effect. No one adopting the Nimzowitsch Defense should be unfamiliar with its intricacies.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Rey-Ardid White	Lilienthal Black	Rey-Ardid White	Lilienthal Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 KR-Kt	R-B2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 P-K3	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 PxP	PxP
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	18 Q-B2	R-B2
5 PxP	Kt-B3	19 R-B	P-QR3
6 Kt-B2	Kt-K5	20 B-K5	Kt xB
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	21 QxR	QxQ
8 Q-B2	P-B4	22 RxQ	Kt-B2
9 P-QR3	BxKt	23 B-Q3	B-R6
10 BxB	Castles	24 BxPch	KxB
11 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	25 RxKt	B-Kt7
12 B-Kt2	P-QKt3	26 K-Q2	R-Q
13 P-Kt4(a)	PxP(b)	27 R-QB	2 P-Q5
14 QxKt	PxKt	28 R(B)-B7	Resigns

(a) Up to this point the game is normal and "book." Although not wholly satisfactory, from a positional point of view, owing to Black's weak QP, Black, nevertheless, feels reasonably secure for a long time. But this gambit changes all that.

(b) No more satisfactory than 13 . . . Kt-Kt4, which the editor tried against Fine in Milwaukee. Then the continuation was 14 PxP, KtxKt (?); 15 PxKt, RxP; 16 B-Q3, with an irresistible attack. If instead 14 . . . RxP; 15 P-KR4 appears equally effective. Black's best chance involves a counter-sacrifice: 13 . . . KtxP; 14 KxKt, PxP; 15 R-KKt, Q-R5ch; 16 K-K3, Q-R3ch; 17 K-Q3, P-Q4, when White must proceed with care.

Russo-Japanese Peace?

Tokyo Already Has Corridor Through Inner Mongolia

By H. J. Timperley

(Continued from Page 1)

widely circulated at the time but have never been confirmed. Subsequent events have indicated, however, that in desperation some of the Mongol leaders of this region are throwing in their lot with the Japanese as they see the Chinese administration collapse around them.

Principal gateway to Western Mongolia, Kalgan already is virtually under Japanese control, a Japanese military mission having been established there some months ago. The loss of the city is taken for granted and Japanese-Manchoukuo penetration of Suiyuan Province, where Governor Fu Tso-yi is hurriedly strengthening the defenses along his eastern border, also is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Strategy

In a review of the Inner Mongolian situation by this correspondent published in the Monitor several months ago it was suggested that Japanese activities in this region must be interpreted in terms of Russo-Japanese strategy. Inner Mongolia, it was pointed out, had in effect become Japan's first line of defense against the imagined threat from Asiatic Russia. Disaffected Mongol elements could menace the security of Manchoukuo and Japan either through an alliance with Outer Mongolia or by active participation in Chinese guerrilla warfare.

It is clear that in manipulating Li Shou-hsin's troops the Japanese had these considerations in mind. As a field of economic development this part of Mongolia would be rejected by the most optimistic capitalist. What the Japanese have been doing is to make their left flank secure against the possibility of a southward thrust from Asiatic Russia which might isolate them in the formidable Khingan mountains.

Japanese Have Corridor

As one result of their recent move the Japanese have now succeeded in establishing a defensive corridor stretching across the whole of Inner Mongolia virtually from Manchuli all the way down to Kalgan. They are now in a position further to strengthen their hold by threatening Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, and his overlord, Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, ruler of Shansi Province to the South.

Another important consequence has emerged. The Japanese have succeeded in driving wedges between several of the more powerful Mongol groups, especially those which were suspected of being on friendly relations with the Chinese in Chahar Province. Among the leaders thus isolated, the most prominent is Teh Wang, or Prince Demchukdongrob, who belongs to the Silingol league in the northern part of Chahar Province.

An Asiatic Roosevelt

Teh Wang has been accused in some quarters of nourishing an ambition to become a second Genghis Khan, but actually, according to Owen Lattimore, the well-known Mongolian authority, he is "more like an Inner Mongolian Roosevelt, atttempting to bridle the too impetuous Left with one hand and to whip up the sluggish Right with the other and so drive the two together on the road of the Center, towards a sober and realistic autonomy characterized by reforms a good deal in the spirit of Kemalist Turkey."

Pressure is being brought to bear upon Teh Wang by the Japanese to set up a separate administration for Inner Mongolia. For several months, it is known here, the Japanese have been quietly sending arms and ammunition up the Peiping-Suiyuan Railroad to Kalgan, trucking them from there over the desert to Teh's Palace, about 20 miles northwest of Kalgan, where a Japanese military mission was established several months ago.

It is regarded as extremely doubtful that Teh Wang will willingly become a Japanese puppet but the westward movement of Li Shou-hsin's troops has cut him off from his Chinese allies in Chahar Province and so placed him in an awkward dilemma. Observers here feel that the Mongol leaders as a whole are reluctant to accept Japanese domination but that they have now been forced into a position where they may have no alternative—hemmed in as they are by unfriendly Suiyuan Province to the West, by Outer Mongolia to the North, to the East by Manchoukuo.

This is the first of two special articles by the Monitor's special Peiping correspondent on China's critical outlook.

Philadelphia Drive Nets 'Sallies' $152,206

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—The 1936 Salvation Army Campaign officially ended here with $152,206 of the $160,000 goal subscribed. But as pledged contributions continue to come in it is confidently expected that the full amount will be reached.

The campaign was divided into three sections, each with an individual quota. The suburban division was especially successful, beating its $30,000 by more than $17,000.

At the final campaign luncheon the assistance given by the local radio stations was summarized by Richard Gimbel, president of WIP. Altogether, he reported, a total of 101 hours and 20 minutes of regular program time had been devoted to the Salvation Army drive, with 945 "spot announcements" in addition. The total commercial value of this time on the air would have amounted to $34,440.

Unshaved India Awakening

India is expected to be a steadily increasing market for safety razor blades. Although the male population now is approximately 180,000,000, not more than 2,000,000 now are users or potential users of razor blades, the Department of Commerce reports.

Moscow Urges Broader Powers for Border Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

to refer Moscow's proposals for Tokyo's consideration.

During the past few months there have been 16 armed conflicts between Soviet and Japanese troops along the Siberian-Manchurian borders, any one of which might have served as a pretext for war if either government had desired war. On each occasion there has been a flurry of excitement and indignation, military commanders on both sides of the border have issued contradictory statements accusing each other of responsibility, and the Tokyo and Moscow foreign offices have exchanged notes of protest.

But there has been little evidence in Moscow of any real excitement, of any kind of fear that the incidents were leading toward war—until a different kind of incident occurred late in January which apparently aroused Soviet official concern much more than any which had preceded it. On this occasion a company of Manchoukuan troops mutinied against their Japanese officers, shot several of them, and fled across the Soviet border, where they were interned.

Pitched Battle

Japanese commanders in Manchoukuo were enraged by this occurrence. They sent troops across the Soviet border in pursuit of the mutineers, and these troops fought a pitched battle with a Soviet patrol which was reinforced and finally drove back the Japanese. The Japanese commanders claimed that Soviet agitators had inspired the mutiny and promised protection for the mutineers. The Soviets replied that they had nothing to do with it, but were bound by international law to intern fugitives.

This incident alarmed Moscow, for two reasons. In the first place, Soviet leaders suspect that similar mutinies may recur, with subsequent flights across the border. Such flights are common during periods of "pacification." The Soviets themselves aroused protests from the Iranian government several years ago by repeated forays across Iranian borders in pursuit of fugitive troops.

But more important is the fact that Japanese military in this instance brought a specific charge of inciting to mutiny against Soviet agitators. This is an extremely delicate point with Moscow, whose international branch, the Communist International, has never concealed its efforts to agitate among soldiers, especially in countries potentially hostile to the Soviet Union, to enlist their support for "world revolution."

"Red" Agitation Unlikely

In this particular mutiny, there is no reason to believe that Soviet agitators played any direct part. Moscow denied the accusation, and the Japanese military's evidence was unconvincing. Such agitation would be a swift means to provoke war with Japan, which all impartial observers agree the Soviets do not seek or desire.

But Russian Communists have played, and apparently believe they will be compelled to play in future, a political game which is dangerous in its effects upon Japan, Germany and other restless countries seeking new territory. Moscow prefers to believe, with apparent sincerity, that Japan and Germany are preparing to seize Soviet territory, and that they have already entered into some sort of secret understanding. The pretext for such a war, in Soviet opinion, will be based upon the danger of Bolshevism as a revolutionary force.

Two Imponderables

Two years ago, in an interview with this correspondent, Dr. Bruce Hopper, assistant professor of government at Harvard, expressed the opinion that two imponderables will decide whether or not Japan wages war against the Soviet Union. The first is Japanese fear of Soviet air attacks, which might impel them to annex Eastern Siberia, with its air bases. The second is Japanese dislike for Communist agitation, which amounts to an obsession, especially with the military.

Since that time, Moscow has greatly strengthened its air fleet, and especially its Far Eastern air bases. In January of this year the Soviet director of aviation, M. M. Kaganovich, declared that Moscow has built new types of bombers, capable of reaching Japanese cities and returning safely to Soviet bases. And last summer, welcoming a World Congress of the Communist International for the first time in four years, Moscow's official newspapers prominently featured the speeches of Japanese and Korean revolutionaries, who flamboyantly described their alleged success in creating a revolutionary movement in Japan, and in obtaining the cooperation of Korean and Chinese revolutionaries in Manchoukuo and China.

"World Revolution"

Dr. Hopper's two imponderables thus assume more definite form, which Soviet leaders probably know as well as anyone else. But Russian Communists apparently believe that they must continue open and active support of the Communist International, even at the risk of war, not only to assure support from revolutionaries abroad, but also to maintain the faith of their own followers in that "world revolution" which is a fundamental part of the Marxist creed.

How far can the Communists encourage "world revolution" without provoking a counter-attack from countries like Japan and Germany, which can conveniently combine their desire for more territory with their dislike for Bolshevik propaganda? That is a question which Moscow always faces, and which becomes more acute at any period of conflict. When Japanese military brought the charge of incitement to mutiny in Manchoukuo, Soviet leaders doubtless asked themselves: "Does this mean that the Japanese feel that they are ready for war?"

The same question is now being asked more sharply following Reichsführer Hitler's violent denunciation of the U. S. S. R., the Franco-Soviet Pact and Bolshevism in general.

Auto Safety Seen As Mental Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

motor casualties. Some schools are already promoting the better acquaintance of the driver with his automobile and training the youth to think of 50 miles an hour in terms of 165 feet stopping distance.

Several thousand persons were recently tested in Memphis on their knowledge of stopping distances at 50 miles an hour. No less than 95 per cent thought they could stop considerably short of 165 feet, the minimum braking performance set by manufacturers for their cars. This was based on the time it takes for motorists to react mentally and then to force the brakes down to the floor boards.

Speed and Distance

Stopping distance is something the driver "must learn," the safety experts declare. The time to learn, they add, is "before the next emergency." When they do learn that at 60 miles an hour the car is hurtling over the ground at 88 feet a second, that at 70 miles an hour it takes twice as many feet to stop a car as at 50 miles an hour, drivers will be less inclined to outdrive their view ahead.

There are other little tricks of driving that schools will graft into curriculums. Getting in and out of parking spaces, driving properly in a fog, passing another car with a maximum of safety, driving safely at night—these are things the average driver thinks he understands. But does he?

Technical Understanding

He probably knows the elementary steps. The schools will provide a technical understanding of what the driver is doing. Does the driver know, for instance, that passing a car which is moving in the same direction at 40 miles an hour is equivalent to passing a string of stationary cars 126 feet long? Does he know that turning the front wheels in the direction of a skid will straighten out the car? Does he know that a wad of newspaper as large as a man's fist, placed under the left rear of the engine hood with the front end latched, will blow hot air on the windshield and keep it clear of ice?

With motor taxes weighing the car owner down, the appeal to the pocketbook is a strong one for safety. Few drivers realize that it costs twice as much in gasoline, depreciation, tires and oil, to go anywhere at 60 miles an hour as it does at 30 miles an hour. Sir Malcolm Campbell, in order to get enough horsepower for his world record at 277½ miles an hour had to be content with less than a third of a mile to a gallon of gasoline.

Expensive Driving

Also, that jump to get the lead at street intersections, the safety expert has learned, costs plenty compared to an easy, smooth getaway. Rushing up to stops is hard on the pocketbook both in gas and brakes. As one wag declared: "You don't burn gas by the mile—you burn it by the foot."

While the drilling of youth in these and similar fundamentals is all important, these same safety hints are to be passed along to present drivers through the press, in billboard advertising, by law-enforcement agencies and by the manufacturer.

Long-Distance Planning

Such rational planning must assume a long-distance perspective. The main thing is that safety authorities now know where they are going. And the driver is more ready to co-operate, having learned that education instead of being "preachy" is something that will save him money and turn driving into a game of safety rather than a game of chance.

The influence of the new safety approach was felt for the first time this year in a reduction in road fatalities throughout the nation, and it is believed the modern safety approach may have arrived in time to divert what safety authorities have called "the futile efforts to restrict the advance of modern time-saving conveniences which research laboratories have produced for the comfort of the traveling public."

Right to Fix Milk Prices Is Upheld in New York

STAMFORD, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Andrew J. McNaught yesterday upheld the right of the state to fix prices for the dairy industry under the state milk control law.

The justice dismissed complaints brought by two co-operatives and an independent dairy company and denied their petitions for temporary injunctions to restrain Peter G. Ten Eyck, agriculture commissioner, from enforcing price orders.

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Those answering advertisements here Box Numbers are urged to take the precaution of posting to the Monitor's monopark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Exclusive Fashions
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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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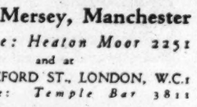
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Delightful Restaurant. Orchestra plays daily.
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(Continued)

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Cater for Every Taste and Purse

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CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATES
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See the New Millinery in the Windows
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Everything for the Motorist
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HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
For WHOLEMEAL BISCUITS, JUMBO (Wholemeal) Sultana Biscuit, NUTTER (Pure Nut Fat)
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High Class Family Grocer
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May we give you service this springtime by re-upholstering your suite, or in part exchange for new? By French-polishing, furniture repairs, loose covers, etc.?
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21 Church St., Opp. Post Office Tel. 375
Carpets, Curtains, Pelmets, Lino. All household furniture.

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See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There are:
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
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Large variety of Day, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Tailored Costumes, Millinery and Sportswear
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A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY

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Purchase Your
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ARTHUR RHODES
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Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

Bradford's Leading Drapers
You are cordially invited to inspect our Spring collection of Millinery, Coats, Blouses, and Underwear displayed in our show-rooms.
A Dainty Cafe Is Situated on the Same Floor
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

"The RALEIGH CAFE"
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
● MORNING REFRESHMENT
● LIGHT LUNCHEONS
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All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')

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The stores for everything in Household Ironmongery and Gardening Requisites.
Variety and Value at Lowest Prices

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J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

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Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
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HIGH GRADE Linens, Silks, Corsets, Lingerie, Gloves, Hosiery, Handbags, Scarves are among the things stocked by this firm which has just passed its Fifteenth Birthday.
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YORKSHIRE

HALIFAX
(Continued)

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Announce the presentation of their Spring Collection—an even wider range than usual has been selected from the 'LEADING COUTURIERS'
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HUDDERSFIELD 671
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CARPETS—CURTAINS
ESTAB. 1852 TEL. 704
18 KIRKGATE

F. GLEDHILL & Co.
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Tasteful and Artistic in Style

ARMITAGE'S for Coal and Coke of Quality
With a Service That Is Reliable
JAMES ARMITAGE & SON
17 Market St., Huddersfield and Depots
Phones: Huddersfield 646, Holmfirth 43

Tel. 898
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High Class Florists for Your Requirements
Seeds, Flowers, Bulbs
Members of F. T. D. A.

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3 SILVER STREET, HULL
Fine in the Rain
SWALLOW RAINCOATS
21/- 30/- 42/-

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Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
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Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets
—TRY
'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

Arthur Britton & Son
22 Burley Road, Leeds. Tel. 23662, and 6 Coronation Street, Albion St., Leeds
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Modern—Scientific Consulting and Practical
Est. 50 Years Distance no object

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
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YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)

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Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 Lines
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Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

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Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD

H. HOULT
Electrical and Radio Dealer and Contractor
ELECTRIC-HOLME
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PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

Stewart & Steward
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
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99-101-103-5-7
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FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

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The Ladies' Shop
BEAUCHIEF TERMINUS
GOWNS, KNITWEAR, HATS
GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDIES
for Coming Seasons

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Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
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A MODERN HOME
Needs the Latest Fireplaces
LEE & BRIGGS
The Fireplace Specialists can Supply That Need
See Our Show or Ask for Illustrated Booklet
TEL. 55 AT HORBURY, NR. WAKEFIELD

The Eavestaff MINIPIANO
The Ideal Piano for the Modern Home
—Send for Complete *Free Illustration*
From Chas. R. Coe *(The Pianoforte Expert)*
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Painters, Paperhangers and General Decorators
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Over 30 Years Practical Experience
36 HENRY STREET
and Works Stafford Tce., Alverthorpe Road

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Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Costumes for SPRING
Fit guaranteed.
Own material made up.
Swagger Coats a speciality.
Coats and Dresses ready to wear.
ROBERT BOA
9 ATHOLL PLACE Tel. 22939

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

Removal Sale
Luggage and Leather Goods, Etc.
less 3d in the £
CLEGHORN
104 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 82 Home Street
146 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
23 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

Madame I. M. Skidmore
FROM 42 FREDERICK STREET
Is now showing an entirely new collection of
26 STAFFORD STREET
of Gowns, Coats and Suits
Very moderately priced
A visit of inspection would be greatly appreciated.
EXPERT DRESSMAKING Tel. 30907

Mrs. TRAILL Ltd.
Exclusive Model Hats
Moderately priced hats for all occasions.
Lingerie and Furs
26 Stafford Street Business Hours
Edinburgh 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Telephone: Edinburgh 30907

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Geo. Gibson & Co.
44 QUEENSFERRY ST. Tel. 25146 and 7

WALLSEND COAL	48/6
DUNFERMLINE SPLINT COAL	45/-
Best Household Coal	42/-
Warriston Blackband Coal	38/-
Blackband Washed Nuts	37/-
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Special prices for 3 tons and upwards.
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Tel. 23890

HAIRDRESSING and BEAUTY PARLORS
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE METHOD
FACIALS - MANICURE
Personal Consultation
JEAN MURRAY
10 NEWINGTON ROAD
(First Flat) Phone 41175

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor may depend on securing reliable
GARDEN NEEDS
Our new Catalogue for 1936 now ready will be given on request.
Tillie, Whyte & Bennie
NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS
12 MELBOURNE PLACE
Telegrams: "Tilliebenn, Edinburgh"

SUITS which are both smart and serviceable are the speciality of DARLING'S. They are tailored either to order or ready to wear by Master Tailors from Seven Guineas.
DARLING'S
Tailors for Ladies Only
PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

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ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
109 Buchanan Street
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Oak Canteen For Six Persons price £6
For Twelve Persons price £13

Bedding Department
We are making a special offer of our own "Jamaica" spring interior mattress, constructed with a special strong semi-pocketed spring interior, covered Damask Tick and upholstered black curl hair, with white soft fleece top and bottom. The base, which takes the place of a wire mattress, is fully upholstered and covered with the same Ticking.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
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IF WE make religion our business, God will make it our blessedness.
—H. G. J. ADAM

Daily Features

IT IS hard to realize that people can be different from ourselves and yet not inferior.—GILDERSLEEVE.

Great Western Divide

Monitor Camera Club, by Grace E. Hoover, Berkeley, Calif.
Mountainous Expanse, Looking From Sequoia National Park, California

Lines About Leaders—IX

Hans Andersen

HANS ANDERSEN writes in his delightful autobiography: "*. . . My story will say to the world what it says to me: 'There is a loving God who directs all things for the best.'*"
In 1805 a tiny city of Denmark sheltered a happy couple.
The husband was a cobbler, the wife a humble country woman.
To their joy a little boy came, and they called him Hans.
The child very early showed signs of imaginative temperament.
His walks to school often turned into rambles about the wood.
And when the father passed on the boy stopped going to school.
He built a toy theater and spent his time with his puppets.
He wrote plays, he cut out and sewed bright clothes for them.
"What a fine tailor he will make!" thought his good mother.
"How grand when I actually play on the stage!" fancied the lad.

AT 14, Hans became the fortunate owner of 10 golden coins.
"*Mother dear, I am going to Copenhagen,*" he declared.
"What will you do there?" exclaimed Mrs. Andersen, bewildered.
"*Become famous and make you happy, Mother,*" he returned.
The child would not go far, of course, why not let him try?
The Royal Theater of Copenhagen was then an academy of arts.
The director loved Hans, so admitted him to his dancing class.
His experiment failed, but the boy's voice attracted a singer.
This new friend began to train him, but he did not succeed.
To Hans' despair, he was told to go home and to learn a trade.
But then the youth met a poet who encouraged him in his turn.
The poet presented him to the King, who sent him to school.
Thus it was that, at 18, Hans had to study with little boys.
Yet the evenings were his and he employed them to the full.
As ideas thronged to him by thousands he put them on paper.
They made a fantastic, gaily-colored "Journey on Foot."
They were published and republished in book form many times.
All households opened to the new author who wrote home:
"*Life lies bright with sunshine before us, Mother dear.*"

AT 25, Hans issued poems which brought a great surprise.
The King loved them and granted him a traveling pension.
He visited Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Spain, and Greece.
Italy gave him the most enthralling moments of his life.
In Paris, Balzac, Hugo, and Dumas proved his devoted friends.
In England he visited Dickens; in Germany, Schumann.
Meanwhile he had written many poems, novels, and stories.
And he had indeed gradually become a keen citizen of Europe.

BUT now the first families of Denmark called him back.
They wished to share the beauty of their estates with him.
So the poet returned and enjoyed the pleasures of true nature.
He wandered along quiet lakes, dreamed in sunny meadows.
The red stork peered about, the venturous game sprang by.
And there, among friends, Hans wrote his famous fairy tales.
These tales attracted little attention in the country at first.
Their style seemed unfamiliar, their heroes rather strange.
But the books grew in favor abroad, and criticism ceased.
Ugly Duckling became a pet; *Ice Maiden* thawed all hearts.
And children everywhere stood when "Mr. Andersen" appeared.

IT WAS in a friend's house that Andersen departed in 1875.
This genius has been the subject of many biographies.
But his fascinating stories stand for his best memorial.
The house in which he was born at Odense is now a museum.
This spot is one of the dear places of pilgrimage in Denmark.

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Moonlight on the Cove

Monitor Camera Club, by Ray W. Hawley, Redondo Beach, Calif.
A Peaceful Hour Recorded at Palo Verde, California

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

What Bolenius Found in the Attic

"THIS is surely a snowy, wintry day," said Isabella, the rag doll, to Ferdinand, the white poodle, as they sat in the children's playroom wondering what to do next.

"Yes," said Ferdinand, yawning sleepily and giving his curly white head a shake. "It surely is. Sometimes I wish that John's and Ann's grandmother didn't live so near by,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"You Lead and We'll Follow," Said Ferdinand

for then the whole family wouldn't go away so often to spend the day with her."

"What's that you said about spending the day?" asked Bolenius Bear, who was just waking up from a cozy afternoon nap. Bolenius Bear lived with Ferdinand and Isabella all the time now, and he was just about as happy as a bear could be.

"We said the whole family was spending the day with John's and Ann's grandmother," Isabella told him. "We were saying we didn't know what to do next. It's rather dull here in the playroom on such a snowy, wintry day."

Bolenius Bear jumped to his feet and rubbed his eyes wide awake. "I tell you what—let's go for a walk," said he.

"A walk?" said Ferdinand. "Where shall we walk?"

"Around the house," said Bolenius Bear. "I saw some stairs the other day and I'd like to explore. When would be a better time than this?"

"That's a fine idea," said Isabella the rag doll. She patted her yellow yarn hair and smoothed down her green and white striped dress, to make ready for the journey.

"You lead the way, Bolenius, since you had the idea," said Ferdinand, and off they started.

Bolenius Bear led them out through the playroom door into the dining-room. Then they went into the living-room and then into the front hall. The rooms all looked very deserted, with no one around.

"Now we'll go up these stairs," said Bolenius Bear. So they went up the front stairs to the upstairs hall. All the bedroom doors were open, and even the door to the attic was open.

"Here are the stairs I wanted to explore," said Bolenius Bear in great delight. "Do we all want to go?"

"Of course," said Ferdinand. "You lead, and we'll follow."

It wasn't very light up in the attic, but after they got used to it they could all see as well as before. The attic was much more interesting than any other part of the house, they thought.

"Here are some old trunks and boxes. I wish we could see what is in them," said Isabella, the rag doll, from one corner.

"Here are an old chair and a summer hammock and a lot of magazines," said Ferdinand, the white poodle, from another corner.

"And here's just a pile of old boards," said Bolenius Bear from his corner. "But listen—they're singing!"

"Singing!" gasped Ferdinand and Isabella, and ran over to Bolenius Bear's corner. "What do you mean, Bolenius?"

Sure enough, there was a high, chirping song coming from the old boards.

"Something's in there," said Ferdinand. "We must find it."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home Beauty Shop

A FRIEND of mine whose husband is a contractor and builder found it necessary to earn money a few years ago when his business was very slack, and they had a new home to pay for. She went to a near-by city and studied hair waving, then devoted one room of her new home to this business. She called it the Home Beauty Shop.

She made it a rule always to give a customer a little more service than was paid for. At any time of day or night she would accommodate with a wave or a shampoo; and if she heard of any woman who needed her services, but was unable to pay her low price, she sent her an invitation to come in for a free shampoo and wave.

Soon she added facials, manicures, and other services to her list. Then she got so busy she had to hire a house maid, and soon she had to convert another room into shop. Despite two other shops in a small town, her patronage has grown so much that she now has converted other rooms into her shop, employs two assistants steadily, has invested hundreds of dollars in modern equipment, has paid for the home and has helped her husband establish a milling business; and last summer they were able to take an extended automobile trip around the United States.

But with it all, she never forgets to add a little extra perfume, a little unexpected favor, and many a free shampoo or wave to weary ones who cannot afford to pay.—Mrs. L. R. K., Sebastopol, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

First Aid to the Anxious

The editor of a daily newspaper comes to the rescue of a poor young Benedict:

"Replying to your question as to how a man should stand at his own wedding, I must gently but firmly assert that he should stand perpendicularly erect. While it is possible that he might go through the ordeal more comfortably if permitted to recline at full length on the Persian rug, with his head secreted under the piano, such a position is not commended by the best authorities. You should also stand still: it spoils the aplomb of the occasion, and is hard on the embonpoint of the bishop, for the groom to go racing like a young Lochinvar or a wild gazelle off across the scenery in the direction of the tall timber, or to otherwise so comport himself that it becomes necessary to blindfold him into matrimony. It is not a bad notion, either, while you are at it, to stand well with the bride's relatives."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Just in Time

"Ye-es," hesitated the bridegroom, "these cakes are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little more—"

"Your mother made them," interrupted the bride quickly.

"—of them?" ended he.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balloon Volley Ball

THE most amusing indoor game I ever played was volley ball, with a large balloon. After a family dinner party, the 20 members present, from Grandma to Bobby, aged 3, were ranged into teams, the two captains choosing sides.

Ten on a side (seated five behind five) with a space of about three feet between the teams, the referee blew his whistle and tossed the balloon into the center. No one was allowed to stand, or leave his chair; but the balloon had to be kept from falling, on either side of the imaginary net.

The floating effect of the balloon as it is batted about is very funny. When the balloon is grounded, the careless team loses a point.—Dorothy S. R., Torrington, Conn.

A Word a Day

Diner, sleeper ("Reader")—The correspondent, who writes from the general offices of one of the prominent rail systems in the East, asks:

Can you tell me if it is correct to use the words "diner" for "dining car" and "sleeper" for "sleeping car"? A dictionary shows "diner" and "sleeper" as "a car"; but I recall reading in some "Better English" column that this use of these words is not correct.

In an office discussion, one employee states that constant usage of "diner" and "sleeper" makes them correct.

The latest edition of Webster's lists both "diner" and "sleeper" without apology. There is no hint that the words are colloquial; nor is there the familiar tag of faint praise, "Chiefly U. S." Apparently the words have served their time in the purgatory of doubtful terms; and usage by educated classes has won for them release and recognition in the family of useful words.

After defining "diner" as "one who dines; a guest at dinner," the new Webster's adds:

2. A railroad dining car; hence, any restaurant resembling this, as one in a disused railroad car or like structure.

Under "sleeper," the same lexicon notes:

5. A railroad sleeping car.

Although we shall continue to use "dining car" and "sleeping car" (or "Pullman"), we promise not to lift an eyebrow when anyone says "diner" or "sleeper."

Route (LeN. W.)—The correspondent, who receives his mail on a "rural route," writes:

I should like to have a vote taken on the pronunciation of the word "route," which is sounded like "root." To say that someone lives on "Rural *Root* No. 4" seems utterly ridiculous.

After recording the pronunciation as *root*, Webster's delivers itself of the following note:

Root is the generally accepted pronunciation, but in certain special cases *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) prevails, as in military use, among railroad men, and, colloquially, of a delivery route.

If prevailing pronunciation has not been faithfully recorded for "rural route," the publishers of Webster's would be the first to wish to be set right.

Which pronunciation do you prefer? A postal card will serve.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rule vs. Bylaw

Question: Bylaws of a church do not as yet require any special qualifications for Sunday school teachers. Would a board of directors be empowered to make a ruling that only those should be selected for that position who have certain qualifications? Or could this action be taken only by adopting a bylaw covering the point?

Answer: The board is undoubtedly authorized by the bylaws to make appointments, and may properly adopt any rules it desires for its guidance, provided they do not conflict with the bylaws of the church. It would not be necessary to include such provision in the bylaws, in fact, it would be better not to, if there is any question of its permanent value or feasibility.

As long as it is a board rule, it may be changed by a majority of the board at any time; whereas, if a bylaw, it could be changed only by amendment in the prescribed way. If such a rule is contrary to the wish of the church, the remedy is to instruct the board to rescind the rule; or, if the church may not take such action under the bylaws, the bylaws should be amended so as to nullify the rule.

Brevities

Humorist: Arabian sheiks are said to be taking up golf. Travelers are finding it difficult to distinguish between a sandstorm and an impulsive son of the desert battling his way out of a bunker.

Milwaukee Journal: When male eyebrows are plucked out, as per an edict of the national beauty congress, what's the embattled taxpayer going to hang on by?

Detroit Free Press: There are lots of good drivers. Largely they are the sort you don't really notice on the road.

Portland Oregonian: Most pathetic, in the New York elevator strike, have been the penthouse dwellers caught in lobbies without guides or alpen-stocks.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Arkansas Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hot Springs, Ark.

WHILE visiting in this city a short time ago, a woman had a pointed proof of man's honesty. Hurriedly one evening she dropped several letters into a downtown letter box and forgot the incident until the next morning, when she was summoned to the telephone to be questioned by the postmaster: "Are you Mrs. ———? Did you mail some letters last evening? We have here a letter addressed to you in another town with the return address where you are now stopping. Have you missed such a letter?"

The woman quickly examined her purse and found that an envelope into which she had put three $5 bills was gone. She returned to the telephone, and told the postmaster that the letter, with the money, was missing; whereupon he said: "Come down and get your money; we have it. One of our men picked it up on his route last night."

When an effort was made to reward the young man who had found it, his reply was, "We don't want a reward for this. Just tell people we try to be honest down here."

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

New Testament

No. 99

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third Year of Public Ministry (continued)

(6) Crucifixion and burial (Friday morning)

Notes:

1. Calvary or Golgotha is a hill north and outside of Jerusalem
2. The punishment of crucifixion is most disgraceful as well as cruel
(a) The crucifixion, Mt. 27:33-56; Mk. 15:22-32; Lu. 23:33-40; Jno. 19:16-37
(b) The seven words on the cross:
1. To persecutors: "Father, forgive them," Lu. 23:34
2. To the penitent thief: "Today shalt thou be with me in Paradise," Lu. 23:39-43
3. To his mother: "Woman, behold thy son!" Jno. 19:25-27
4. "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" Mt. 27:46; Mk. 15:34
5. "I thirst" (received vinegar), Jno. 19:28-29
6. "It is finished." Jno. 19:30
7. "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit," Lu. 23:46
(c) Accompanying events:
1. Darkness prevailed (sixth to ninth hour), Mt. 27:45; Mk. 15:33-34; Lu. 23:44-45
2. Miracles: Mt. 27:51-53; Mk. 15:38; Lu. 23:45
a. The veil of the temple rent (Jerusalem)
b. Earthquake
c. Graves were opened
3. Centurion's testimony (Golgotha), Mt. 27:54; Mk. 15:39; Lu. 23:47
4. Women at the cross, Mt. 27:55-56, 61; Mk. 15:40; Lu. 23:49
5. Jews' preparation for burial, Jno. 19:31-37
(d) Burial:
1. Joseph of Arimathea, Mt. 27:57-60; Mk. 15:42-47; Lu. 23:50-56; Jno. 19:38-42
2. Guard of Roman soldiers at the sepulcher, Mt. 27:62-66

(To Be Continued Daily)

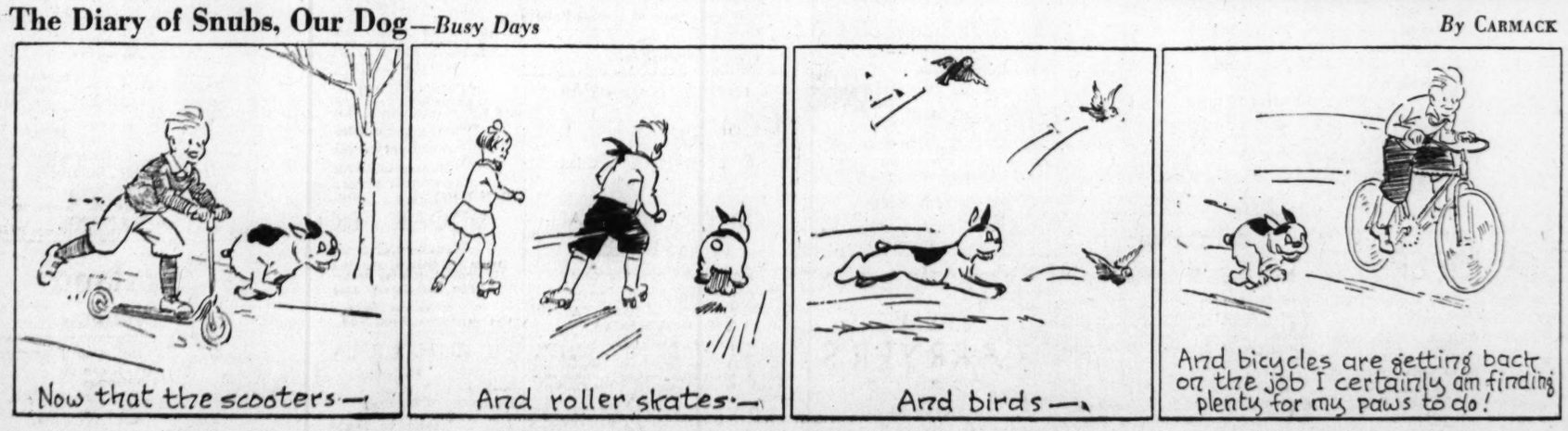
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Rents on Mars Are Evidently Low*

By LE PELLEY

A MAN FROM MARS!
CAN IT BE THAT THE MAN WHO WANTS TO RENT THE CLUBHOUSE, IS REALLY FROM MARS ? ? ?
THE MAN FROM MARS HAS HAD TIME TO ANSWER OUR NOTE --- LET'S GO LOOK ON THE CLUBHOUSE DOOR.
FUNNY WE HAVEN'T SEEN HIM
IT'S HIS ANSWER! WHAT DOES HE SAY ?
"MY TERMS ARE 5¢ PER DAY— JAARS FROM MARS"
I WONDER IF WE OUGHT TO GO AHEAD WITH THIS, WITHOUT KNOWING MORE ABOUT THE MAN FROM MARS ?
SAY, THIS OUGHT TO BE INVESTIGATED
THERE'S ONLY ONE FELLOW THAT WOULD KNOW HOW TO HANDLE THIS -------
WELL, WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR? LET'S GO GET MARMADUKE !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Busy Days*

By CARMACK


Now that the scooters—
And roller skates—
And birds—
And bicycles are getting back on the job I certainly am finding plenty for my paws to do!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Relief From Relief

FUNDAMENTALLY, of course, the only easing America can obtain in the load of unemployment relief must come from re-employment of the jobless. Re-employment in factories has now progressed from an index of less than 60 at the low in 1933 to approximately 85 at the latest report. This is far from ideal recovery, especially when the American Federation of Labor insists there are still more than 12,500,000 unemployed in the United States. But it does indicate enough headway to support the contention that the national Government should be drawing away from emergency measures in unemployment relief.

If additional argument were needed, it is provided in the existence of a national debt of roundly $30,000,000,000, with every prospect of its exceeding $33,000,000,000 in 1937. The nation is easily more than halfway out of the slough of depression, and such problems as remain should be faced on the basis of normality, which cannot go on piling up deficits and debts, but must begin paring them down.

This is the situation as President Roosevelt prepares to lay his estimate of relief needs before Congress this week. Part of the preparation for the public reception of this message evidently consists of the release of a statement by the United States Conference of Mayors that at least $2,340,000,000 will be needed for continuance of relief work under WPA during the fiscal year 1936-37.

This probably represents a substantial sum beyond what the mayors really expect to get. It is true, as the conference says, that they "physically, not statistically, come face to face with haggard and desperate men and women, and with the pitiful appeal of hungry children." Naturally, it is to them the problem looks biggest.

But the question is not whether these people shall have an opportunity to eat. It is rather whether the responsibility for this relief shall continue to be borne by the Federal Government, or whether it shall be turned back to the local communities.

In making a defense that the WPA projects in which cities are being assisted by federal funds are genuinely useful works, the mayors' conference makes an equally good defense for the proposition of critics that the works ought to be financed not federally but locally. Their permanent usefulness, if such it is, will be enjoyed by the immediate localities.

Yet the federal grant system has resulted in setting up a kind of enticing national pork barrel in every town hall instead of the one which used to grace—or disgrace—the halls of Congress. Towns whose citizens growl loudly about "federal spending" nevertheless vote sums to obtain federal grants so as not to be left out as the allocations go around. Otherwise they would be paying their federal taxes merely to build somebody else's schoolhouses. But the point too easily missed in this roundabout process is that it is still their own money the people are spending and that the vicious circle must be broken.

If the projects are really useful they should be so adjudged and paid for by the people in the municipalities they will benefit. If work relief is really needed—and unquestionably a lot of it still is—it will be a wholesome thing to have that responsibility properly carried and closely watched in the local communities where the need exists and where the work is to be done.

When the Federal Government assumed part of the relief burden, it was avowedly as an emergency measure. It may be that unemployment is to some extent not merely an emergency but a continuing problem. It may be that the federal system of taxation, on incomes and so forth, is better suited to put the burden where it belongs than is local taxation on property. But if so, these are considerations that ought to be examined and weighed on their merits. Any permanent participation of the national Government ought to be the result of conscious intent, not a mere self-perpetuating hangover of a supposed emergency activity.

In these circumstances it will be well if President Roosevelt whittles his relief request to $1,000,000,000 or less, with a view to tapering off federal relief completely within the present budget, and Congress should scrutinize most closely even that figure.

At the Drop of a Word

FAMILIARITY breeds no contempt among joke lovers for the "who-called-me-that?" type of story, the hero of which is ready to fight whenever some word that he cannot understand is applied to him. For instance, there's the one about long-suffering Pat, who had a remarkable taste in neckties. An acquaintance remarked that Pat was a "regular connoisseur."

"And what," inquired Pat with a gleam in his eye and his sleeves beginning to roll up almost of their own accord, "may be the meaning of that?"

It is possible to squeeze some amusement out of a situation whose worst consequence may be a hypothetical private fight. But when on the interpretation of a single word hangs the success of efforts to avoid the kind of public fight which might involve the lives of millions of unoffending and unoffended folk it is time to temper laughter with reflection.

The statesmen meeting in London to consider the violation of the Locarno Treaty, and Herr Hitler's offer to come to the conference table, have been put somewhat in the same light as Pat. They were not certain whether *alsbald* as used in the German Chancellor's note meant "immediately" or "in due course." The French representatives jumped at the provocative interpretation. Apparently infuriated, they said Herr Hitler had thus attempted to lay down the law as to when his peace proposals should be considered. Came back from Germany, when the noise reached Berlin, an explanation that *alsbald* was intended to mean simply "as soon as possible." The League philologists insisted that in Prussian it meant "forthwith." The more conciliatory minds pointed out that in that part of Europe in which Herr Hitler grew up the meaning is softer.

So the sleeves have been rolled down again. And people are more hopeful. These, of course, are the people in all countries who do not want to fight at the drop of a word. They are depending on their statesmen to bring them words of peace, not of war. And they see in the meeting of the nations at London a great opportunity for peacemaking. If the statesmen cannot detect that opportunity, the peoples are saying, so much the less statesmen they. Real statesmanship will neither look for offense in words nor pretend to find it.

AN ARTICLE in the Monitor gives some statistics on college life compiled by Hubert Shaddix, an undergraduate at University of Alabama. He states in part: "The average student in four years of college has gone to 2304 classes, consumed 125 gallons of milk, used 54 pounds of soap and 9 pounds of toothpaste, walked 3000 miles, slept 7680 hours and sat 12,000 hours." Curiously enough, no statistics are mentioned for studying, but we optimistically presume that it is included in that enigmatic item, "sat 12,000 hours."

Authors in the Way

MR. BERNARD SHAW seems to be as intent on establishing the position of the author in the film world as he once was to make dramatists supreme in the theater. For the time being, at any rate, he succeeded in his theatrical ambitions, but he finds the films by no means such easy going. Authors in Hollywood, he complains, are treated like office boys; even stenographers and errand-runners play about with their scripts.

The trade of authors, naturally, is words, and words are the bane of films. The camera is selective, choosing only a movement here and another there to indicate prolonged action, so that the pace of physical movement on the screen is altogether quicker than that of ordinary existence. Speech, however, tends to go along at normal rates, so that a film with much dialogue has its camera-speed constantly slowed up by the deliberate pace of words.

Some writers, however, take great pains to study the technical requirements of films. Mr. H. G. Wells at this moment is making himself acquainted with the details of screen work, and is modifying his output accordingly. If authors would adopt this policy generally, they would probably find the screen world a much more congenial place.

Getting Off the Scent

THIS is a plea for wider use of red herrings. They are very useful. Even under many aliases. For instance, Caesars of ancient Rome called them *panem et circenses*, and, according to the somewhat acidulous news commentator Juvenal, just so long as the people had bread to eat and a free pass to the circus games, a *denarius* more or less to the taxfarmer didn't bother the plebeian—much.

Again, a modern monarch *may* have set an empire dallying with romance—who can tell?—to ease the national strain in a moment of great gravity. Anyway, no matter what the sidetrack stunt is called, it's *gefüllter Fisch* all the same.

Consider how excellent a red herring is baseball. For one person getting "het up" over that bit of paper signed at Locarno, fifty American citizens are unable to get right down to the day's work until they know how little Donald Eric McNair will fit into the 1936 Boston Red Sox picture, or whether "Dizzy" Dean is still a "hold-out" from the St. Louis Cardinals.

In Britain it won't be long until, on every village green, of a Saturday afternoon, crowds, forgetful of all else, will gather to watch the local eleven lick the stuffing out of the chaps from Chepping-cum-Stowe who thought they could play cricket—a defeat soft-cushioned later by invitation of the visiting team to "high tea" in the rectory garden, graciously offered by the vicar's own lady.

The Continental powers should think this over. Come to think of it, none of them has one all-absorbing national game, a really nice-smelling red herring to get people off a scent when it becomes a bit too hot.

On the Cheap in Spain

Book News of the Day

THOSE who have traveled with acute physical discomfort and much mental entertainment in the dilatory, temperamental *mixtos* and *correos* of Spanish railways will appreciate the gallant journeyings of Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall from Irun, through Segovia, Trujillo, Guadalupe, Salamanca and Leon—CASTILIAN OCHRE, by Richard and Phyllis Pearsall (London: Murray. 10s. 6d.).

People who haven't had the experience will get a very good idea of what it's like from reading "Castilian Ochre." Also of what travel is like by that other popular means of transport, the autobus, with its mad careerings, late departures and general uncertainty about arrival.

The Pearsalls traveled on the cheap, armed with imperturbable good humor and indifference to the habits of trains which start at 4 a. m. and arrive any time, but as a rule, when the next meal is out of sight. But the traveler who can shed his luxurious demands and sink his instinctive national prejudices finds rich rewards in the trains and little inns of Spain.

One of the most delightful incidents in the book is the encounter with a *Guardia Civil* in Cervantes's house. He was traveling from Vigo to the Balearic Islands, changing trains at Valladolid. His passion for Cervantes was profound. He was large, ebullient and expressive. He wanted to see, to touch, to experience the bed, the chair, the atmosphere of the *maestro*. He roared round the little house looking here and there for signs of greatness. He asked for a book by Cervantes that the librarian did not know, then triumphantly picked on "La Española Inglesa":

> He read well, in a grand, sonorous voice. Sitting close, he nudged us continuously to accentuate the excitement of the story. At any place that he particularly admired he put the book under our noses, and repeated it, not in words but by underlining the printed sentence with a tremendous forefinger.

What Spaniard in England has had a member of the police force read Shakespeare to him at Stratford-on-Avon?

At Guadalupe Mrs. Pearsall took to another means of transport, climbing the hairpin bends to Mirabel on a donkey. A single rein made steerage uncertain. An amusing illustration shows her clinging perilously to a suddenly speeding animal—homeward bound "in an inexpressible beatitude."

The illustrations throughout are humorous. Amusing end papers indicate the route. There is no guidebook or informative tinge to the narrative but there are the fresh impressions of sympathetic observers. How pleasing to know that in Estrella the women wear hats with a star of plaited straw on the front of the crowns. What echoes of Spanish habits in a shrill voice crying in Plasencia:

"The English paintress has been dancing the *Jota*." E. M. V.

Easy With That "Surplus Tax"

The Island Called Melita

ONLY a dot in the Mediterranean is Malta, tiny enough when seen from the air lying there quietly upon the vast expanse of blue, but really a little world in itself, a world blessed with a perfect climate, inhabited by amiable people and knowing today a peace well-earned after centuries of conflict. Midway between Europe and such of the Orient as comprises the so-called Near East, ever a point of strategic vantage, Malta has been held by many of the Mediterranean powers and often coveted by the others. But since 1798, when it was surrendered by the French to the combined English and Maltese, it has known only peace.

And that is fitting, for here St. Paul, apostle of human brotherhood, advanced the frontiers of Christianity far into the pagan west. Shipwrecked 1900 years ago on what he wrote of as "the island called Melita," he converted the Roman governor and ordained him a Christian bishop. Yonder across the green plain, rising from the center of the island upon a rocky eminence, stands today the old city, Citta Vecchia, where this took place. Its walls are intact and within them the narrow streets scarce wide enough for a donkey-cart to pass, the tiny plazas with their flowers and palm trees, the ancient churches, the Cathedral on the site of the church built by Paul, are all unchanged, the same as for a dozen centuries and more.

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In fact, Malta itself is a place of little change. Modernity introduces itself in the capital, Valetta, and motor-omnibuses have recently displaced the unique little steam railway that used to connect the new and the old cities. There are hotels, of course, and a few automobiles. Otherwise this little world in the Mediterranean is more of yesterday than of today. Women still wear the curious broad hat with the long flowing draperies which, as the legend is, their grandmothers adopted in order to conceal their comely faces when the armies of Napoleon passed this way en route to Egypt. Numberless goats, driven in herds up and down the steep and narrow streets of Malta, still constitute the milk supply even as hundreds of years ago. The boatmen in the harbor scull about in high-prowed, gaily-painted craft of a type probably introduced by the Venetians. And the wooden implements of a bygone day are still adequate to the needs of the industrious peasants.

Life moves tranquilly in Malta, though sometimes when the British fleet is in it assumes for a time a very festive aspect. Malta's loyalty to Britain is very marked. In the Palace Square of Valetta you find emblazoned this motto: *Magnae et invictae Britanniae Melitensium amor et Europae vox Has Insulas confirmat.* "To the great and invincible Britain the love of the Maltese people and the voice of Europe have given these islands."

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You enter the historic harbor of Valetta through a narrow and strongly protected passage to find rising all about the vast fortifications of the Crusaders, built to repel the covetous Turk who strove again and again to make Malta his western outpost of empire. The Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, reverencing the spot made sacred by St. Paul, transformed it into an island of churches, palaces and huge castles as well as a place of rest and recuperation for knights and soldiers returning from the Holy Land. The expansive palace of the Grand Master is today the residence of the English Governor, and the island government functions in one of the ancient halls of state with its rich hangings of Gobelin tapestries. All these mighty structures with the fortresses, parapets, towers and bastions around them mount high above you as you come within the Grand Harbor. Narrow and winding streets, and in one place a huge elevator, presently bring you from the landing-stages to the town.

You may go by omnibus in three-quarters of an hour across the island to St. Paul's Bay, where, on a little green islet a few yards from the shore, the Apostle was cast up out of the storm, later to reach the old city where the Roman Governor received him in friendly fashion. Even then, as the megalithic ruins reveal, Malta was old and had seen the rise and fall of perhaps more than one civilization. For that reason as well as for its climate, picturesque life, amiable people and historic associations, it is the great inland sea's most enchanting isle. M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

What Do You Think?

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM a reader in Billings, Mont., comes a note of appreciation and, likewise, a note of inquiry inspired by the quotation in this column from the address of Governor Landon of Kansas delivered recently at Lincoln, Neb. The phrase quoted reads: "The road our people wish to follow avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand and on the other avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship." This is accepted approvingly by our friend. "But," he continues, "what I should like to know is, what do those gentlemen comprising the committee of fifteen appointed by the National Republican Committee to finance the campaign of 1936 think about it?"

* * *

Lacking even a guarded statement from these fifteen gentlemen, either collectively or individually made, the information sought cannot be given with that assurance which is in every way desirable. Yet I imagine that the endorsement of that single platform plank which thinking people in the United States seem certain to announce, will weigh decisively in the councils of platform framers and committee members and managers. I doubt if in recent "presidential years" the issues to be considered and determined have been more clearly defined in pre-convention weeks than they are defined now. Quite recent utterances by Administration spokesmen have combined to supply, not for their own party, but for the party of opposition, a logical and convincing basis for exposition and argument. We are still hearing echoed the advice given by President Roosevelt himself, in a message to Congress soon after the Supreme Court had announced its decision declaring a new-deal act unconstitutional. In this message he urged Congress, in considering new legislation designed to meet an emergency, not to regard too seriously the doubt of its constitutionality, or the fear that it might finally be so declared!

In a recent speech delivered in Los Angeles, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, accredited Administration spokesman, is quoted as having urged the engendering of "a righteous anger against capitalists." Speaking a day or two ago before the Society for Ethical Culture, in New York, Prof. David F. Muzzey, of Columbia University, warned of the subtle dangers of "vituperation and personal recrimination" indulged in by campaign orators. There is danger, as he sees it, of a "Fascist regime through purchase" in the United States. If this comes, he declared, it will be through political bribery and vote buying through channels of relief and privilege.

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Perhaps the words quoted are only slightly less disturbing and provocative than those attributed to Dr. Tugwell. But they are not intended, *per se*, to inspire or engender class hatred. This cannot be said of the quoted sentiments of the Administration spokesman.

One thing is certain. It is that the welfare of the American people is not to be advanced nor the cause of economic order aided by appeals to prejudice and class or regional hatreds. It may be, after all, that, left to a free decision, the people of the United States would choose neither the "bondage of bureaucracy" nor the "tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship." Individually, many of us would choose neither. Both are abhorrent and in direct conflict with our accepted theories of government.

But apparently the concern of our inquiring friend, who seems to indicate the inquisitiveness of a lawyer, is as to the seriousness and good intentions of those who are to produce, as from a magician's black bag, the funds necessary to carry on the Republican campaign. Is it that he fears lest the builders and proprietors of so-called vested interests will lend aid to a campaign designed to protect themselves against the admitted perils of "the bondage of bureaucracy"? I see no reason for undue alarm even if such contributions are invited and made. This towering specter can be laid even while wise precautions are taken to prevent a recurrence of the perils, also admitted, of "the tyranny of economic dictatorship."

Senator William E. Borah, himself a valiant and aggressive aspirant for presidential honors, seems to be troubled by the same doubt expressed by our Montana friend. His concern seems to be lest any other Republican candidate than himself would be able to resist the influences exerted by the champions and defenders of special privilege—otherwise the beneficiaries of an economic dictatorship. But in this it may be that he is rather aggressively capitalizing an issue which his western friend, Governor Landon, has so clearly defined.

The Wide Horizon

Southward Tilts the Rising Sun

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE old saying about the westward course of empire seems to hold good for Japan, which has put forward its most conspicuous and spectacular efforts at expansion on the neighboring Asiatic mainland, in Manchoukuo and in North China. But there is a secondary, southward trend in Japan's expansion that has been going on steadily for several years. Public attention has been focused on the possibilities of this field of expansion by recent public utterances of a prominent admiral and a well-known business man.

Shortly after the withdrawal of Japan from the London naval conversations, Admiral Seikichi Takahashi, Commander of the Combined Fleet of the Japanese Navy, made the following statement at a business men's banquet in Osaka, according to the report of a leading Japanese news agency:

"Japan's economic advance must be directed southward with either Formosa or the South Sea Island mandates as a foothold. In this case the cruising radius of the Japanese Navy must be expanded suddenly as far as New Guinea, Borneo and Celebes."

About the same time Mr. Kaichiro Ishihara, a shipping magnate noted for his outspoken extreme nationalist views, published an article in the magazine Diamond advocating vigorous expansion in a southward direction and a treaty of alliance with Germany and with the Soviet Union "in order to make the European powers keep their hands off the Orient." Mr. Ishihara characterized as "unnatural" the policies which prevented the settlement of Japanese in Australia and in the East Indies, declared that Netherlands India pursued a self-destructive policy by restricting Japanese imports, and confidently predicted that "Japan's southward policy will solve the political, economic and social problems with which the country is confronted."

* * *

The South Seas countries, British India, Ceylon, Netherlands India, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Malaya and Siam, constitute an important and a growing market for Japan's manufactured goods and are a veritable storehouse of the minerals, raw materials and tropical foodstuffs which Japan needs and which cannot be obtained on anything like the same scale in Manchoukuo or North China. Cotton and wool, iron and gold, rubber and tin, oil, hemp and copra are only the main items in an almost endless list of products which are obtained in large quantities from India and from the lands of the South Pacific.

With the exception of Australia and New Zealand, all these countries are inhabited by peoples who live under conditions of very great poverty. The cheap Japanese textiles, bicycles, rubber goods and miscellaneous exports have found ready buyers. The total share of Japan's foreign trade carried on with the South Seas countries increased from 18.7 per cent in 1929 to 28.4 per cent in 1934. The most striking growth in the consumption of goods with the "Made in Japan" label was in Netherlands India, where the proportion of imports from Japan grew from 10.9 per cent in 1929 to 31.6 per cent in 1934. But India and the Philippines, Siam and Malaya registered noteworthy gains in the proportion of Japanese goods which they accepted during the same period.

Some of the large industrial and commercial firms in the Kwansai, as the part of Japan around Osaka is called, have made large profits as a result of the brisk boom in munitions and many branches of export trade in recent years. A part of this capital is filtering into South China, the Philippines, Siam and other South Pacific countries.

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The former Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, recently returned from a "good-will tour" in Australia and New Zealand; and Japan hopes to negotiate a commercial treaty with Australia which will provide for lower duties on Japanese goods and thereby reduce the normally unfavorable Japanese balance of trade with Australia, which sells a large part of its wool to the Island Empire.

A give-and-take compromise was arranged between Japan and India, with Japan agreeing to limit its export of cotton textiles to 400,000,000 yards a year and promising to purchase in return at least 1,500,000 bales of Indian cotton annually. The course of commercial negotiation has not run so smoothly with Netherlands India, where a severe shipping rate war is in progress between the Japanese and Dutch lines and an atmosphere of mutual irritation and suspicion prevails.

The choice between western and southern routes of expansion is to some extent a matter of difference of opinion as between the army and the navy. The military is primarily interested in building up Japan's position on the mainland of Asia, while several spokesmen for the navy have expressed the belief that Japan's destiny calls for a southward trend and emphasized the necessity for a strong navy to assert Japan's rights in the South Pacific, if necessary, by force of arms.